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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

Dru y College Library 1900

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Do the Filipinos Desire Independence? 653
New York's Ice Trust and the Law . 654
Further Developments in the Cuban Scandals 655
Street Railroad Strike in St. Louis . 656
The President's Treatment of the Boer Envoys 657
Setback for the Nicaragua Canal . . 658
The Kentucky Case 658
Louisiana's Newly Chosen Senators (with Portraits) 659
An Experiment in Municipal Economy . 660
Topics in Brief 660
Pronunciation of Words in Current History 660

LETTERS AND ART:

Some English Views of Cowper . . . 661
Education at the End of the Century . 662
A Novelist on Art 662
English Views of "Zaza" and the Sex Drama 663
D'Annunzio's New Autobiographical Novel, "Il Fuoco" 664
Notes 664

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Splash of a Rain-Drop 665
A New Device for Stilling the Waves . 666
Some Phases of Hunger 666
A Unique Electric Road 667
Watching Plants Grow by Kinetoscope 667
A "Cigar-Shaped" Train 668
The Longest Bridge Span 668
Science Brevities 668

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Some Results of the Methodist Conference (with Portraits) 669
Church Union in Scotland 670
Protestant Beginnings in the Philippines 670
The Presbyterian Assemblies 671
The Movement toward Rome 672
Religious Notes 672

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Boer Delegation 673
Russian Views of the Turkish-American Difficulty 674
The Famine in Russia 674
The German Fleet and Its Meaning . 675
British Views of Admiral Dewey's Candidacy 676

MISCELLANEOUS:

Correspondents' Corner 676
Luther and Polygamy.
Goldwin Smith, Kipling, and Shakespeare.
Personals 677
More or Less Pungent 678
Current Events 679
Chess 680

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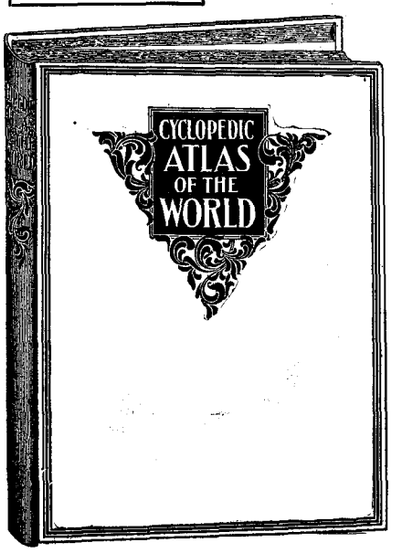

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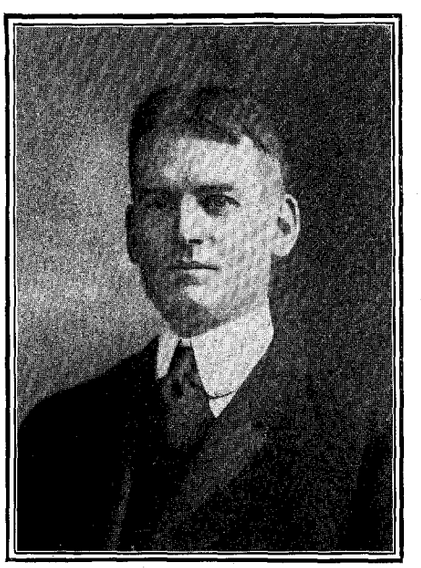
DO THE FILIPINOS DESIRE INDEPENDENCE?

IN spite of the report of the Philippine Commission in February that only a small part of the Filipinos desired independence, the continued fighting in almost all parts of Luzon and in many other places in the archipelago, and the treachery of the native officials in towns where General Otis tried to set up civil rule, have created a widespread impression that the natives strongly prefer independence to American rule. Gen. Theodore Schwan, however, in a letter to Adjutant-General Corbin, just made public, reiterates the opinion that the Filipinos do not care to be independent. They are prevented from openly accepting our rule, he avers, only by the terrorizing domination of small bands of bushwhacking brigands, such as have always existed in the islands, and whose operations can not be dignified by the name of war. The most important paragraphs of his letter are the following:

"Excluding the savage mountain tribes and those directly connected with the bands above mentioned (a comparatively small but constantly varying quantity), the Filipinos may be roughly divided into two classes, viz., the intelligent educated (also, as a rule, the property-owning) class, who form a small minority, and the uneducated, laboring, or peasant class, constituted the great mass of the people. Most men of both classes honestly desire the restoration of peace and order under American or any other kind of rule, being thoroughly weary of war. Those of the former class, for the most part, prefer American rule, believing that, tho mild, it will be firm, and, above all, just, and because they have no faith in the fitness of the Filipinos as a people to govern themselves. They are, however, afraid to cast their lot unreservedly with the Americans, fearful that the anticipated withdrawal of American troops may expose them to severe treatment at the hands of the insurgent leaders, who, with even a small following, seem to be able to terrorize the people, and in the past have shown a vindictiveness and cruelty almost beyond parallel. Hence, while yielding a passive obedience to or at least refraining from positively hostile acts against the military (American) occupants, some of them keep up relations with and contribute to the needs of the guerilla bands in their neighborhood, promiscuously made up of robbers and ex-insurgents. Many men of the lower class, while preferring a quiet, humdrum life to the hardships and dangers of highwaymen and bushwhackers, are yet amenable to the persuasions or threats of the brigand chiefs, and join or quit the brigand service according to circumstances.



FRED W. ATKINSON,
New Superintendent of Instruction for the Philippines.

"Those who actively or openly seek to maintain brigandage as a nucleus or rallying point for a future rebellion are the military and political leaders of the late organized insurrection, of whom all but a few are utterly unscrupulous and actuated by purely selfish motives. These men realize that, should the insurgent movement die out entirely and American rule be firmly established, they will forfeit forever positions of influence and prominence and will be relegated to their former obscurity and penury in private station.

"In the main they rest their hope for a revival of the insurrection and the reconcentration of insurgent forces upon the supposed necessity American troops will be under of abandoning many of their present positions owing to the impossibility of supplying the latter during the wet season and upon the success

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of the Democratic and anti-expansion party in the coming Presidential campaign in the United States."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that this statement from General Schwan ought to put an end to the anti-expansionist opposition to the Administration's policy. It says:

"This statement is wholly in line with that of President Schurman, who, in his recent address before the American Geographical Society, declared that the Filipinos never asked for independence from Spain, but presented grievances and demanded redress; and that since the islands passed into our hands independence has been the shibboleth merely of a few ambitious leaders, while the masses, tired of war, crave only peace, and the aspirations of the most intelligent class will be satisfied with religious liberty, civil rights, and such extension of the franchise as the people are capable of exercising. . . . . .

"The touching spectacle of 8,000,000 people fighting for the independence of their country has in fact been wholly evolved from the imagination of the Aguinaldo party in the United States. The Filipinos have not asked for independence, do not want it, and would not know what to do with it. The remedy they do want for the evils they have suffered for centuries is to be found along the lines of the American policy as indicated by the Philippine Commission—protection for life and property, religious freedom and local self-government wherever the people are capable of exercising it."

On the same day that General Schwan's letter was published (May 24), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) published some documents written by Mabini, who was formerly at the head of Aguinaldo's cabinet. These documents convey quite a different impression from the one given in General Schwan's letter. One of the documents consists of Mabini's answers to questions addressed to him by General Wheeler when he was in the Philippines. In reply to a question as to whether "the people wish a good government by the United States," Mabini said:

"When they are convinced of the impossibility of obtaining for the present self-government, which in their opinion is the best, they will accept provisionally that which the United States shall impose; but solely that it may serve as a means to obtaining, sooner or later, self-government; for this is what progress, which is the law of every people, demands. When the American Government shall oppose the action of this law, the periood of its decadence and ruin will not be far off."

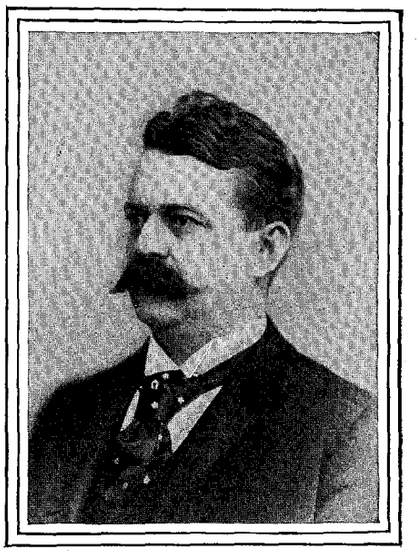
Another of the documents is a note that Mabini addressed to three American newspaper correspondents in Manila, in which he said:

"The Filipinos are keeping up the struggle against the American forces, not through hatred, but in order to show the American people that, far from regarding their political situation with indifference, they are ready, on the contrary, to sacrifice themselves for a government which shall secure to them individual rights and rule them in accordance with the desires and the needs of the people. They have been unable to avoid this struggle, because they have not been able to obtain from the Government of the United States any definite and formal promise to establish such a government."

Fred. W. Atkinson, the new superintendent of instruction for the Philippines under the new Phillippine Commission, whose portrait appears herewith, leaves the principalship of the Springfield (Mass.) high school to accept the new position. He is a graduate of Harvard of the class of '90, is thirty-five years old, and is about six feet four inches tall, a fact, thinks the Springfield *Union*, that will impress the little Filipinos. There are about five thousand pupils, it is said, in the Manila schools, taught by 85 native, 40 Spanish, and 22 American teachers. Half of the American teachers are women, some of them daughters of army officers. The children are said to be quick to learn and their parents ambitious to have them learn. Many of the parents attend the schools themselves to study English. Desks are reported to be scarce and blackboards almost unknown, and several children have to use one text-book.

NEW YORK'S ICE TRUST AND THE LAW.

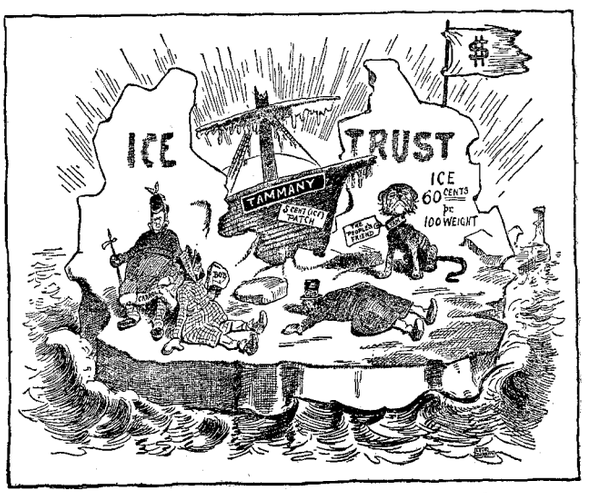
THE American Ice Company and its troubles continue to stir up the interest of the newspapers, not only in New York City, but the country over. "If it be an exaggeration," observes the Chicago *Evening Post*, "to say that the eyes of the country are on the fight upon the Tammany ice trust, it is no exaggeration to say that, in view of the agitation over the monopoly question, the attention of all intelligent men should be turned in that direction. In a most profound sense the proceedings directed by Governor Roosevelt himself against the greedy ice monopoly of New York will afford a test of the value of strict anti-trust legislation when applied to a combination in the modern form of a large corporation resting on no restrictive contracts, no pools, and no conspiracies in restraint of trade."



MAYOR ROBERT A. VAN WYCK (DEM.),
Of New York City.

The opening gun in the State's fight against the ice trust was the announcement last week by the attorney-general of the State that he had decided to proceed against the company under the state anti-trust law to prohibit it from doing business in New York State. He said: "Upon a careful consideration of the petition, affidavits, arguments, and all the papers submitted upon the hearing in the above-entitled matter, I am satisfied that the American Ice Company is an unlawful combination, conducting its business in restraint of trade, in violation of law, and against public policy." The Nashua (N. H.) *Press* says that if this suit succeeds—

"then it will be clear that all other trusts, monopolies, and combinations that were incepted to crucify labor may be crushed out, and also that public officials have not been doing their duty by the people. Then, if this trust is broken and dissolved, every



ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION COME TO GRIEF.
—*The New York Tribune.*

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newspaper in the land should put in the pillory every man in authority who fails to do his duty and denounce every man who takes a fee to defend one of these corporations."

What some papers consider still more important than the anti-trust proceedings, however, is the charge that the mayor and other city officials own large blocks of the ice company's stock; and some of the New York papers do not hesitate to infer that the city officials have shown illegal favoritism to the ice trust, and aided it very materially in shutting out rival dealers. Five members of the Municipal Assembly, acting under the provisions of the city charter, summoned the mayor before a magistrate last week, to investigate his connection with the trust. The mayor, however, protests his integrity with great vehemence. In a spirited address which he delivered to the reporters of the New York City papers on Wednesday of last week, in his office in the city hall, he said:

"You may say to the people of the city of New York that their mayor is all right, and that he will as successfully meet the challenge to the integrity of his official acts made by five Republican members of the Municipal Assembly as he has similar Republican assaults and charges in the past.

"He has successfully met the Republican assaults in the past. First he successfully met the charge of Lemuel E. Quigg, then Congressman and chairman of the county committee, who had an unholy alliance with the then chief of police and a member of the police board; then the assault of John McCullagh, the discredited chief of police, who has retired from the force; then Thomas Hamilton, the police commissioner, who was removed for the good of the service, and then Governor Black, calling an extra session of the legislature, and all the Republicans of the State in chorus, challenging the integrity of the official conduct of the mayor of the city of New York. Then came Robert Mazet, chairman of the Republican investigating committee, and when he went to the people for indorsement he was murdered at the polls; also the counsel for the investigating committee, Frank Moss, who goes around the town whining because he was not paid enough for doing the dirty work; then John Proctor Clarke, whose only chance of holding public office is to have the governor remove some Democratic officials without cause.

"Then came old Dr. Parkhurst, who in his holy garb entered the 'Tenderloin' and paid for and indulged in the most indecent exhibitions known to depraved humanity. Then the Rev. 'Tom' Slicer, the wandering minister, who seeks notoriety, whether dirty or clean, by making charges.

"Now come five Republican members of the Municipal Assembly, five Republican angels from heaven, whose characters are as white as the driven snow, who have challenged the integrity of the official conduct of the mayor of New York and have had him haled to court on Saturday morning. Tell the people of New York that the mayor will be there in willing obedience to that order, and that in the mean time they need have no fear that any fact can be proved that will in the slightest degree challenge the integrity of his official conduct."

The mayor's reference to "old Dr. Parkhurst" impelled a reporter to ask Dr. Parkhurst what he thought of the mayor's speech. Dr. Parkhurst replied that the mayor's "want of serenity shows his consciousness of the lack of moral support." The New York *Tribune* says:

"The Tammany office-holders are as angry over any revelations of their ownership of stock in the ice trust as if they themselves recognized an interest in this oppressive monopoly as a disgraceful thing. Nevertheless, they one and all protest that it is nobody's business and that they have a right to own stock in the American Ice Company or the American Sugar-Refining Company if they so desire. They forget two things, however, in taking this position. One is their public office and the other is their political pose as enemies to trusts. . . . . .

"Apparently the Tammany view is that the trust is a good thing publicly to abuse and privately to share in. The Van Wyck political creed is not necessarily for private devotion. So long as trusts exist these enemies of the octopus believe that they might as well reap the profits of them. Somebody else would get 30 cents a hundred for ice from the poor people if they did not get 60 cents, and it is better to keep the money in the organization. Yet when the voter comes to apply the Tammany anti-trust teaching at the polls he may think it better to vote directly against the trust stockholders whom he does know than to hunt around to see if some other vote will indirectly hurt some other trust stockholders whom he does not know."

The investigation of the city officials' connection with the trust, scheduled for Saturday of last week, was adjourned to a later date. As the result of still another legal action, the officers and directors of the Ice Company have been held for the grand jury, charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in an article of general necessity.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CUBAN SCANDALS.

THE irregularities recently laid bare in the Cuban postal service are now shown to have extended also to the military government of that island, and both Republican and Democratic newspapers are clamoring for a complete investigation into our colonial system. It has developed from the War Department's report to the Senate that Cuba's government last year cost $12,000,000, which sum, as the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) points out, "greatly exceeds the annual expenditures of the largest States in this Union." Moreover, the report lacks detail, and, according to the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) "has the appearance of an effort to befog the facts."

UNCLE SAM STILL HAS THE OLD HULK TO RELEASE.
—*The Detroit Free Press.*

On the other hand, during a debate on this question in the Senate (May 23), Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, declared that not one cent had been misappropriated in the military rule of Cuba, and pointed out that General Wood had himself been the first to expose the irregularities in the postal service there. He read a letter of instructions given by Postmaster-General Smith to Mr. Bristow (who has now assumed full control of the investigation in Cuba), in which "rigorous and unsparing prosecution of all guilty persons and their swift and condign punishment" is called for. Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Postmaster-General Smith's paper):

"These instructions are an unanswerable proof of the determination of the Administration from the President down to expose and punish all concerned in this disgraceful record. These instructions meet with irrefutable proof the vague chatter and

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the irresponsible rumors that any man in this malfeasance was being screened, concealed, or protected. None has been; none will be. These instructions prove that every intention existed of exposing and punishing all."

The arrest of C. F. W. Neely, the accused financial agent of the Cuban postal department, has involved some difficulty on account of the fact that the crime with which he is charged was committed on Cuban soil, whereas he was apprehended in this country. As Cuba is not recognized as part of the United States, special legislation became necessary, and a bill has been passed by the House which, it is expected, will cover his case and provide for his extradition to Cuba. Mr. Neely was arrested in Rochester, and released on $20,000 bail. He was rearrested in New York a few days later on the charge of larger embezzlements than those at first specified, and held in prison in default of $60,000 bail.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) declares that "the Administration is going through the pitiful farce of getting up *ex-post-facto* extradition laws to send this criminal to Cuba" for the purpose of "preventing him from being brought to punishment." *The Sentinel* continues:

"He knows too much. There are men in Washington implicated in these frauds. The orders issued show it. No one ever heard of such a thing before as ordering the destruction of stamps in the localities where they were held. They have always been returned to Washington for that purpose. The Administration does not want to punish Neely. Its proposals for newly enacted extradition laws are as farcical as the proposal for an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution. They are intended to prevent what they profess to be intended to accomplish."

CAPTAIN KIDD: "We lived too soon!"
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says that "Neely must be sent back to Cuba, tried there, and punished there in full view and to the certain knowledge of the people he has robbed." The Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.) says of the affair:

"It is probably well that this humbling episode came to us thus early. The occurrence will inspire double vigilance in the future. Congress will bestir itself in providing necessary laws and regulations, checks, and balances."

Major Estes G. Rathbone, who has been superseded by Mr. Bristow, is suspended, but not arrested, and this fact has called forth some hostile criticism from the Democratic press. "It is evidently felt at headquarters," says the Washington *Times* (Dem.), "that he must be tenderly dealt with, in view of the veiled threat attributed to him declaring that the Administration did not dare to remove him."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of Postmaster Thompson:

"The offense of Postmaster Thompson of Havana appears to have been taking money out of the public till and putting his I O U in its place. The practise is said to have occurred among postmasters in this country. It has been employed with disastrous results in a few banks. It is a very thinly disguised form of dishonesty; it is highly dangerous, and the Post-Office Department will perform a public service if it will proceed rigorously against all persons guilty of it. This is preeminently an age of credit. Modern business can not be done without confidence of man in man. This practise of lending to oneself the money of the public or of depositors undermines credit, arouses distrust in men who have the handling of funds not their own, and strikes a blow at the commercial system of the world. No higher duty rests upon persons in authority than the prompt and severe punishment of men who use for any purposes of their own moneys committed to their charge."

STREET RAILROAD STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

THE growing list of killed and wounded in the St. Louis street railroad strike has made it a topic of considerable interest and importance. An Associated Press despatch from St. Louis says that since May 8, when the strike began, "hardly a day has passed without somebody being wounded by bullets or injured by flying missiles and police clubs. The list of casualties shows four persons shot and killed, twenty-two wounded by bullets, and fifty or more injured in other ways. Two of the killed were innocent bystanders, the others being a striking motorman and an emergency policeman. Several of the wounded are in a critical condition and may die." The question in dispute between the Transit Company and its employees is not a question of wages, which seem to be perfectly satisfactory, but of union labor and of the control which the union shall exercise over the hiring and discharge of men by the company. According to the reports in the daily press, the demands of the strikers may be summarized as follows:

That all conductors, motormen, gripmen, and all men employed in the sheds shall be compelled to be members of the union; that the officers of the union, together with the officers of the company, shall have full power to adjust all differences that may arise, and that in the event of their failure to agree shall, if mutually agreed to, place the case before three arbitrators; that any member suspended by the union shall be suspended by the company, without pay, until such time as the union requests his reinstatement; that any man elected to an office in the union requiring his absence for not more than a year shall, upon his retirement from such office, have his old place with the company.

The violence and bloodshed, however, have drawn public attention from the question in dispute to the riotous methods of conducting the strike. "It is a reflection on our civilization," declares the Indianapolis *News*, "that it should be in the power of any two or three thousand men to disorganize the life of a great city for weeks at a time. Some way must be found by which disputes between such corporations and their employees can be settled without involving the entire community in the trouble and entailing great loss, inconvenience, and suffering on all." The St. Louis *Republic* calls the strike "an almost intolerable infliction" on the people of the city, and says that "the interference with business, the depredations upon property, the assaults upon inoffensive and innocent people must cease." It goes on:

"Responsibility for the existing situation rests equally upon the police authorities, the management of the St. Louis Transit Company, and the leaders of the striking union. Neither can escape the burden of duty the situation imposes, and the public, which is so grievously suffering, has a right to insist upon united

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effort by all responsible parties to restore peace, quiet, and order.

"Upon the police department naturally and properly rests the gravest responsibility. Disorder, turbulence, and violence continue, to a greater or less extent, in various quarters of the city, and the police department must redouble its efforts to bring about such a condition of order and safety as will permit the operation of the street railway lines without danger to life or property. . . .

"There have been no more pernicious and active enemies of the striking union than the roughs and outlaws who have created and maintained the disorder of the past week. It is they who have made it impossible for the public to discover whether the railway company has or has not enough men to run its cars and operate all its lines. They are the enemies of the public, and every decent, honorable citizen should join the work of hunting down these depredators and driving them into the jail, where they belong. In no other way can a good union man do more to help the union cause than by giving evidence that unionism is against disorder, lawlessness, and rioting. . . . . .

"We must clear this situation of the haze of doubt and uncertainty. We must give the people of St. Louis a chance to see whether the St. Louis Transit Company or the disorderly element of the city's population is most responsible for the imperfect car service. The demonstration of responsibility can be quickly made when disorder is once effectually and permanently put down."

THE PRESIDENT'S TREATMENT OF THE BOER ENVOYS.

THE reception accorded to the Boer commissioners by President McKinley and Secretary Hay has met with almost unanimous approval from the press of the country. It is generally conceded that the policy of strict neutrality now definitely announced by the President, and ratified by the Senate in its refusal to extend to the Boer emissaries the privilege of the floor, was the only course that could consistently be pursued at this time. Says the Chicago *Record* (Ind.):

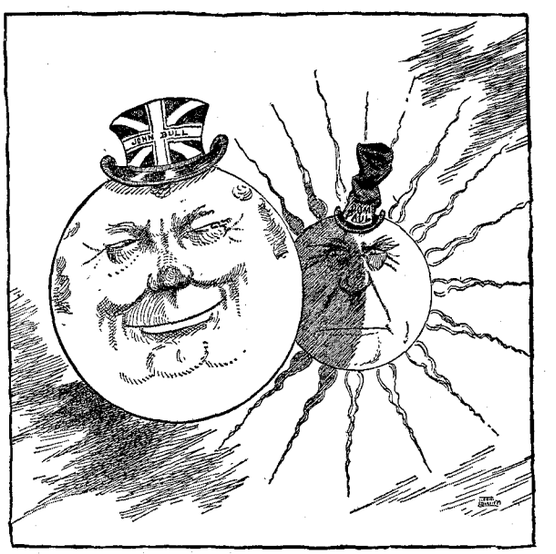
"It is safe to say that there will be little difference of opinion among the people generally concerning the wisdom of the answer

MCKINLEY (to Boer Peace Commissioner): "You may think this is the statue of Liberty enlightening the world, but you mustn't believe everything you see." —*The St. Louis Republic.*

made to the Boer envoys. Even the critics of the Administration, if in power themselves, would not undertake to involve the United States in hostile complications with Great Britain. . . . No other answer could reasonably have been expected. It would be an unprecedented course for the United States to take a hand in the settlement of a controversy raging in a distant part of the globe. . . . Such a course on our part would be most unwise, and would be opposed to our traditional policy."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) adds that "regulating affairs in the continent of Africa is not a task that appeals in the slightest degree to Americans"; moreover, "the United States suggested mediation, and England promptly and firmly declined it." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) declares that "the manner in which the Boer envoys were notified at the State Department of the hopelessness of their mission is to be commended for its definiteness." On the other hand, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says:

"Among other courtesies which the President offered the representatives of the Dutch republics of South Africa, a press de-



AN ECLIPSE PROCEEDING IN SOUTH AFRICA. —*The New York Tribune.*

spatch states, was 'a splendid view of the Washington Monument from the rear porch of the Executive Mansion.' Whether this was the most tactful thing the President could have done is open to question. It was Washington who led the American revolutionists to victory in their war against the same power which is now endeavoring to destroy the independence of the Dutch republics. If he were President now it is possible that the Boer envoys would have received a different reception in the capital of this mighty nation. . . . Times have changed, and instead of fostering liberty we are engaged in murdering it thousands of miles from our own shores. We are too busy shooting Filipinos to give any attention to the tragedy in South Africa."

Some interest is manifested by the press as to the course of action which is now likely to be pursued by the envoys. It is expected that they will institute a vigorous pro-Boer agitation in the principal cities of this country. Already their action in participating in a mass-meeting at Washington, presided over by Representative Sulzer, has been severely criticized by some of the Republican papers, and they are warned by the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) against making "the paramount interest of their country the football of party politics." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) calls to mind the fate of "Citizen" Genet, who more than a hundred years ago sought to appeal from Washington to the American people on behalf of the French Republic, and was recalled by his own Government. The Nashville *American* (Dem.) declares:

"That any considerable number of thinking American people, understanding the liberty, freedom, and opportunity which follows the flag of England, and the despotism which exists under the Transvaal oligarchy, are going to give them anything more than a hearing, is, in our opinion, not likely to take place."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), however, warmly commends the mission of the Boers in attempting to arouse popular sympathy for their cause. It says:

"The people are not deterred by solicitude for the sensibilities of British Ministers or British editors from declaring their conviction that the farmers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State

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are making the same fight that was made by the farmers of the American colonies."

The Irish World (New York) says:

"The last word in this Boer business has not yet been spoken. The American people are still to be heard from. To them the Boer envoys must now turn for the recognition and the moral support that the McKinley Administration in its subserviency to England has refused to extend to two sister republics in the hour of their sorest need."

SETBACK FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE papers which predicted a few weeks ago, when the House passed the Nicaragua canal bill by the rousing majority of 225 to 35, that it was all for political effect, and that the representatives had been assured that the bill would not be allowed to go through the Senate, took it as a confirmation of their political sagacity last week when the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 21 (37 not voting), refused to consider the measure. Many papers, however, indorse the Senate's blockade of the bill, believing that, in view of the pending treaty with England and the pending report of the canal commission, the time for legislation is not yet ripe. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says: "No one doubts that the Senate is in favor of the bill, so far at least as its main purpose is concerned. It has steadily favored the construction of the Isthmian canal, and unquestionably it does so still; but there is a time for all things, and this does not happen to be the time for that particular legislation." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) believes that "defeat can have no other effect than to delay the inauguration of the work," and thinks that the permanent blocking of the enterprise "is out of the question." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) says that "when Congress meets again in December there will be materials before it on which to base a decisive judgment, and it is good policy and good sense to wait until that time, instead of rushing through in hot haste a bill committing the country to a scheme which the commission's report may show not to be the best." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the action of the Senate is "wholesome and of good augury." It continues:

"The vote to postpone consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill spares us the reproach and shame of an indecent action. That bill is in sharp disaccord with an existing treaty and with another treaty, negotiated but not yet ratified, which is before the Senate. The one must be abrogated and the other withdrawn before we can pass the Nicaragua bill, unless we wish to commit an act of deliberate and wanton rudeness to a friendly power.

"That power is England. There are demagogs in the Senate and out of it who would rejoice at the giving of offense to England. That is not the sentiment of the American people. It is not the purpose of the Administration, which has negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The postponement of the Nicaragua bill is a triumph for the Administration and for decency and dignity. It is a triumph of the serious-minded men in the Senate over the blatherskites, among whom we are glad to say Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is by no means to be reckoned. He has been a tireless supporter of the canal project. We have no doubt that in the fit and proper season his valuable labors will have their reward."

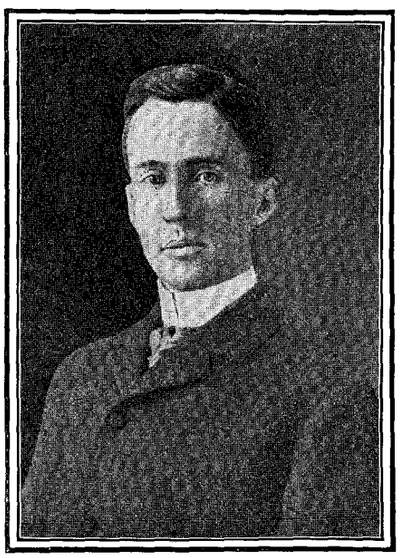
A somewhat different view may be seen in the following comment from the Washington *Times* (Dem.):

"Of the two alternative propositions [Nicaragua and Panama] the Administration favors the Panama scheme, because the syndicate now in control of that exploded enterprise is composed of financiers, adventurers, and, under the rose, of politicians identified with it. But at the present time the Administration does not want any canal legislation whatsoever, pending acceptance by the Senate of its agreement to surrender the Monroe doctrine to England, through the iniquitous Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The idea which permeates the White House and the Hanna headquarters is to secure the adjournment of Congress without action and then, next winter, hold up the Senate and force the Hay-Pauncefote treaty upon it by the same influences that were used in compelling the majority to pass the Porto Rican bill against the better judgment of many if not most Republican Senators.

"Much time and national exasperation would be saved by disposing of the Nicaragua canal bill now. We repeat what we have often said before, which is, that it is within the power of the friends of the measure to bring it to a square issue and a vote which will either send it to President McKinley for his approval or veto, or else put the enemies of an American canal and the agents of the British alliance and the Panama job disgracefully and eternally on record."

THE KENTUCKY CASE.

THE Supreme Court's decision that it can not interfere in the contest between W. S. Taylor (Rep.) and J. C. W. Beckham (Dem.) for the Kentucky governorship is accepted by most, if not all, of the press as a wise and just decision; altho the papers do not all agree, by any means, that the result of that decision—the award of the governorship to Beckham—is just or desirable. The court's decision is, in brief, that an office is not property, so that ex-Governor Taylor is not being deprived of "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"; that the constitutional provision that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government" depends for its enforcement upon the executive, not the judicial department of the Government, and that each State must decide its own election contests. Chief Justice Fuller, who handed down the decision, said:



GOV. J. C. M. BECKHAM (DEM.), Of Kentucky.

"It is obviously essential to the independence of the States and to their peace and tranquillity that their power to prescribe the qualifications of their own officers, the tenure of their offices, the manner of their election, and the grounds on which the tribunals before which and the mode in which such elections may be contested should be exclusive and free from external interference except so far as plainly provided by the Constitution of the United States, and where controversies over the election of state officers have reached the state courts in the manner provided and have been determined in accordance with state constitutions and laws, the cases must necessarily be rare in which the interference of this court can be properly invoked.

"For more than one hundred years the constitution of Kentucky has provided that contested elections for governor and lieutenant-governor shall be determined by the General Assembly.

"It is clear that the judgment of the court of appeals, in declining to go behind the tribunal vested by the state constitution and laws with the ultimate determination of the right to these offices, denied no right secured by the Fourteenth Amendment. . . .

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky is in full possession of its faculties as a member of the Union, and no exigency has arisen requiring the interference of the general Government to enforce the guaranties of the constitution or to repel invasion or to put down domestic violence."

Justices McKenna and Brewer dissented from the view that an

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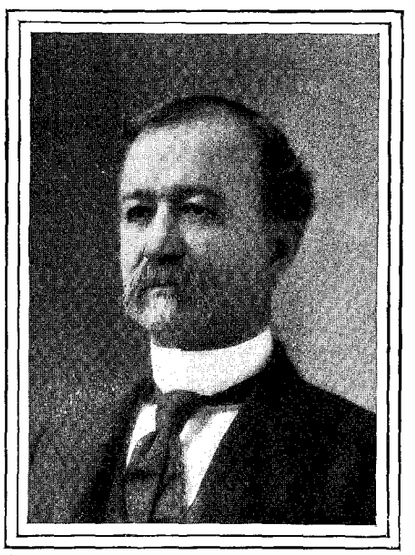
office is not property; and Justice Harlan dissented from the main conclusion, holding that if an injustice is done in a state election, the Supreme Court has power to correct the wrong.

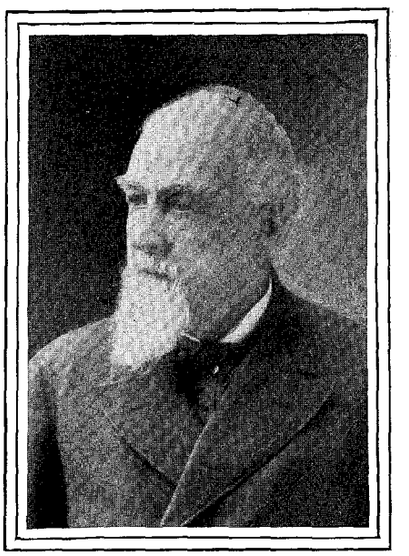
Most of the press, Republican as well as Democratic, agree with the Supreme Court that Kentucky must be left to work out her own salvation without interference from the outside, and that since the Kentucky legislature and the Kentucky courts have decided in favor of Beckham, he should be governor until next November, when another election for governor will be held. Yet the contention is still heard that a Republican governor was elected last fall and that the triumph of Beckham means the defeat of the popular will. The Kentucky Democrats "are right as to the legal forms," says the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* (Rep.); "they are wrong, and most perniciously wrong, in their acts under cover of law." The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) declares that "nobody can defend the despicable methods to which the Democrats resorted," yet says that Mr. Taylor and his advisers must have known in advance what the result would be, "and they would have gained in public estimation if they had submitted quietly to the law of their State." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the decision "leads to a result that is better than civil war, but it falls a long way short of justice. It puts in the governorship a man who was defeated and it turns out a man who received a majority of the votes cast." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) admits that ex-Governor Taylor's position in this controversy "would have been much better if he had not issued his proclamation adjourning the legislature and had not excluded that body from the State House by force," while the New York *Journal* (Dem.) urges the Kentucky Democrats to convene an extra session of the legislature and repeal the Goebel election law, whose workings have been the cause of all the trouble. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) rejoices that the contest has been fought out in the courts and not, as at one time it seemed imminent, on the State House grounds and the streets of Frankfort by force of arms. "The real issue," it observes, "was whether the United States is a nation which is governed by laws and respects constitutions. The peaceful settlement of the long and bitter dispute through the courts is a triumph for the republic which will be recognized throughout the world."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the most prominent organ of the Goebel Democracy in Kentucky, welcomes the Supreme Court's decision as a rebuke to those who, reckless of our system of government, "would willingly sacrifice it for the sake of a selfish and temporary partizan advantage, and it is a grateful assurance that, whatever the partizan passions that may break at the foot of the Supreme bench, the highest court of the land as at present constituted has not lost sight of this principle of government which it is its province to guard and maintain." The Louisville *Dispatch* (Dem.), which opposes the Goebel wing of the party, calls upon the citizens of Kentucky to correct at the polls next fall the evil state of affairs, and take the rule from the present state officials, who it refers to as "as bold a crew of political pirates as ever scuttled a ship of state." The Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.) thinks that with "civil liberty" for a platform the Republicans can sweep the State next fall and win back by fair means the "stolen title which a corrupt Democratic legislature has bestowed upon Beckham."

Ex-Governor Taylor's visit to Indiana, where Governor Mount (Rep.) refuses to honor the requisitions of Governor Beckham, has aroused some comment. No requisition has been issued for ex-Governor Taylor, but Governor Mount has refused to honor a requisition for ex-Secretary of State Finley of Kentucky, who is in Indiana with ex-Governor Taylor, and is wanted in Kentucky as an accomplice in the murder of William S. Goebel, the Democratic candidate for governor. Governor Mount says that he fears that "the inflamed state of public opinion in Kentucky, especially among professional politicians, who are vehemently threatening vengeance," might cause a tragedy. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) condemns Governor Mount's position, and thinks Mr. Taylor's course far from admirable. It says: "Dodging the officers of the law, hiding behind a complaisant and biased governor of a neighboring State, can do nothing but prejudice his case. The bitterest of his opponents could ask nothing better suited to their purpose. It places him in just the light they would have him, and strengthens all their contentions. He should go back of his own volition."



MURPHY J. FOSTER (DEM.).



SAMUEL DOUGLASS M'ENERY (DEM.).

LOUISIANA'S SENATORS.

LOUISIANA'S NEWLY CHOSEN SENATORS.

THE election of ex-Gov. Murphy J. Foster and the reelection of Samuel Douglass McEnery last week to represent Louisiana in the United States Senate brings out some diverse views. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) says of their speeches before the legislative caucus:

"Both gentlemen made broad-minded and liberal presentations of individual opinions, showing that in all matters of fundamental principle they were Democrats, but in regard to mere questions of policy they reserve the right to hold personal opinions. They made brave and manly exhibits of their convictions, showing an entire freedom from any slavish submission to any despotic dictation, but recognizing the proper obligations of party allegiance. . . . Louisiana will gain honor and benefits in being represented in that august body by two such brave, able, and devoted Democrats."

A quite different opinion of them is entertained by the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) which remarks: "It may be that both these nominees are fully worthy of the constituents they represent. They would have to be the very cheapest of political material if they were not. . . . Both stated their convictions, but were perfectly willing to change them upon those points where not acceptable to the Democrats of the Pelican State. The latter did not care much what the academic theories of their Senators might

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be, so long as they were willing to do as they were told, an arrangement which they seemed perfectly willing to make." The election of Senator Foster displaces Senator Caffrey, who has lost favor with the party leaders of his State. *The Transcript* says of him: "He is dropped because he has been too high-minded, too courageous, too self-respecting, too patriotic, and in every way too honorable to shift with every passing wind of sectional doctrine. . . . He is so little of a time-server and so far above the appreciative capacity of the Louisiana Democrats that his retirement is the result of natural conditions."

An Experiment in Municipal Economy.—An experiment as unique as it is simple and efficient was recently carried into effect by a mayor in the State of Missouri. The incident is thus described and commented upon in the Chicago *Times-Herald*:

"Not long ago the mayor of St. Joseph ascertained that so much of the money raised by taxation was being paid to municipal officials that practically nothing was left with which to improve the city. New streets were needed, old streets were in need of paving, and in many other directions improvements were necessary.

"It was proposed by those who were drawing salaries from the city to increase the taxes, but the mayor, being an anomaly among municipal officeholders, objected to such a proceeding. He thought the taxes were high enough, and, finally, he boldly proposed to fill most of the city offices with business men and others who could afford to do the duties required of them without drawing salaries for their services.

"Of course there was consternation among the ward-workers and professional officeholders, but the mayor's scheme was put into operation, and is now reported to be working very well. Two-thirds of the amount raised by taxation has been taken away from the politicians, and is being devoted to municipal improvements, the result being that the people of St. Joseph are getting something like an adequate return for their money."

The Times-Herald suggests that this plan might be applied with admirable effect to the city offices of Chicago and other American municipalities, with excellent effect upon their swollen pay-rolls.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GOOD advice to Admiral Dewey: "Don't give up the ship."—*The Yonkers Statesman.*

DO the Kentucky Democrats think it worth all it cost?—*The Boston Transcript.*

MAFEKING'S next great danger will be in the shape of indigestion.—*The Washington Post.*

THE war in Kentucky is ended, but it is a little doubtful whether reconstruction has begun.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

DOES Great Britain remember how shocked it was to see us rejoicing in a victory over so small a rival as Spain?—*The Chicago Record.*

THE doings of the Havana postmaster should make people much more lenient in judging the country official who contents himself with reading the postal cards.—*The Washington Star.*

ONE of the regulations of the new ice trust in New York will provide that if the house girl is not at hand to receive the ten-cent lump it will be pushed under the door.—*The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.*

MASSACHUSETTS has again decided not to abolish the death penalty. It is remarkable how much more precious a man's life becomes after he has committed murder than it was before.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following is a list of the chief German journals from which translations are made for THE LITERARY DIGEST:

IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE:

Allgemeine Zeitung (Universal Times).....al'gę-main"ę tsai'tung.
Beweis des Glaubens (Proof of Faith).....bę-vais' des glau'bęns.
Boersen Zeitung (Stock Exchange Times).....bör'zęn tsai'tung.
Christliche Welt (Christian World).....crist'liH-ę welt
Chronik (Chronical).....cron"-ik.
Correspondent (Correspondent).....cor"ęs-pon-dent'.
Courier (Courier).....cū-rîr'.
Deutsche Revue (German Review).....doich'ę rę-vü'.
Deutsche Tages-Zeitung (German Daily Times).....doich'ę tag'ęs tsai'tung.
Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie (German Surgical Journal).....doich'ę tsait'shrift für HIr"-ūr-gi'.
Echo (Echo).....e'HO.
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfort Times).....frank'furt-ęr tsai'tung.
Freisinnige Zeitung (Liberal Times).....frai'zin"ig-ę tsai'tung.
Fremdenblatt (Foreign Journal).....frem'den-blat".
Gaea (The Earth).....gê'a.
Germania (Germany).....ger-mān'i-a.
Hamburger Nachrichten (Hamburg News).....hām'burg-ęr naH'riHt-ęn.
Hannoversche Kurier (Hanover Courier).....han"o-ver'shę kū-rîr'.
Humoristische Blätter (Humorous Leaves).....hū-mor-ist'i-shę blet'ęr.
Jugend (Youth).....yūg'ęnt.
Kieler Zeitung (Kiel Times).....kî'ęr tzai'tung.
Kirchenzeitung (Church Times).....kirH'ęn tzai'tung.
Kladderadatsch (bounce!).....klad"ęr-a-dach'.
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne Times).....kö'nish-ę tsai-tung.
Kreuz-Zeitung (Cross Times).....kreits"tsai'tung.
Lokal Anzeiger (Local Advertiser).....lō-kāl' ān'tsaig-ęr.
Lutherische Kirchenzeitung (Lutheran Church Times).....lū-têr'ish-e kirH'ęn tsai'tung.
Militär Wochenblatt (Military Weekly).....mîl-i-têr' voH'ęn-blat.
Nathanael (Nathanael).....nā-tān" ā-el'.
Nation (Nation).....na-tsî-ōn'.
National Zeitung (National Times).....na"tsî-ō-nāl' tsai'tung.
Neue Lutherische Kirchenzeitung (New Lutheran Church Times).....noi'ę lū-têr'ish-e kirH'ęn-tsai"-tung.
Neuesten Nachrichten (Latest News).....noi'ęs-tęn naH-riH-tęn.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (North German Universal Times).....nord-doich'ę āl'gę-main-ę.
Ostasien (East Asian).....ost-āz'i-ęn.
Preussische Jahrbücher (Prussian Annuals).....prois'ish-ę yār'büH-ęr.
Reichs-Anzeiger (Imperial Advertiser).....raiks'-ān'tsaig-ęr.
Schlesische Zeitung (Schleswick Times).....shlê"zish-ę tsai'tung.
Simplicissimus ("Simplicity itself").....sim"plî-tsis'i-mus.
Staatsbürger Zeitung (Citizens' Times).....stāts'bürg-ęr tsai'tung.
Süddeutsche Correspondenz (South German Correspondent).....züd'doich"ę cor"es-pon-dents'.
Tägliche Rundschau (Daily Review).....têg'liH-ę runt'shau.
Ueber Land und Meer (Over Land and Sea).....ü'bęr lant unt mêr.
Volks-Zeitung (People's Times).....folks'-tsai'tung.
Vorwärts (Forward).....fęr'verts.
Vossische Zeitung (Voss's Times).....fos'ish-ę tsai'tung.
Wahre Jacob (Faithful Jacob).....vār'ę yā'cōb.
Welt (World).....velt
Weser Zeitung (Weser Times).....vê'zęr tsai'tung.
Zeitschrift für Krankenpflege (Hospital Journal).....tsait'shrift für krank'ęn-plê"gę.
Zeitschrift für Social-wissenschaft (Journal of Economics).....tsait'shrift für sō-tsi-āl' vis'ęn-shaft.

IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE:

Floh (The Flea).....flō.
Grazer Tageblatt (Graz Journal).....grāts-ęr tāg'ę-blat.
Kikeriki (untranslatable).....kik"ęr-ik-i'.
Neue Freie Presse (New Free Press).....noi'ę frai'e pres'e.
Ost-Deutsche Rundschau (East German Review).....ost'doich-ę runt'shau.
Pflüger's Archiv (Pflüger's Archives).....plüg'ers ār-hîv'.
Stein der Weisen (Philosopher's Stone).....stain der vai'zęn.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

Abend-Anzeiger (Evening Advertiser).....ā'bęnt ān'tsaig-ęr.
Abendpost (Evening Post).....ā'bęnt-post".
Anzeiger des Westens (Western Advertiser).....an'tsaig-ęr des vest'ens.
Demokrat (Democrat).....dem"ō-krāt'.
Freiheitsfreund (Friend of Freedom).....frai'haits-freint"
Freie-Zeitung (Free Times).....frai'e tsai'tung.
Morgen Journal (Morning Journal).....merg'ęn zhūr-nāl'.
Staats-Zeitung (State Times).....stāts" tsai'tung.
Volksblatt (People's Journal).....folks'blat.
Volksfreund (People's Friend).....folks'freint".
Volks-Zeitung (People's Times).....folks"zai'tung.
Wächter und Anzeiger (Watchman and Advertiser).....veHt'ęr unt ān'tsaig-er.
Westliche Post (Western Post).....vest'liH-e post.

IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES:

Aegyptische Kurier (Egyptian Courier).....ê-gîpt'ish-ę kū-rîr'.
Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär Zeitung (Universal Swiss Military Times).....āl'gę-maine" shwaits'er'-ish-ę mîli-têr' tsai'tung.
Deutsche Wochenzeitung (German Weekly Times).....doich'e voH'ęn-tsai'tung.

ą (as in sofa), ā (arm), a (at), ă (fare), aṇ (angry), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), H=ch(loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), î (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or lye=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṇ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ǫ (not), ō (nor), oi (oil), au(house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ū (rule), iū (mute), ü (düne) Ger., ų (up), ū (burn), v (van), wā (waft), wî=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

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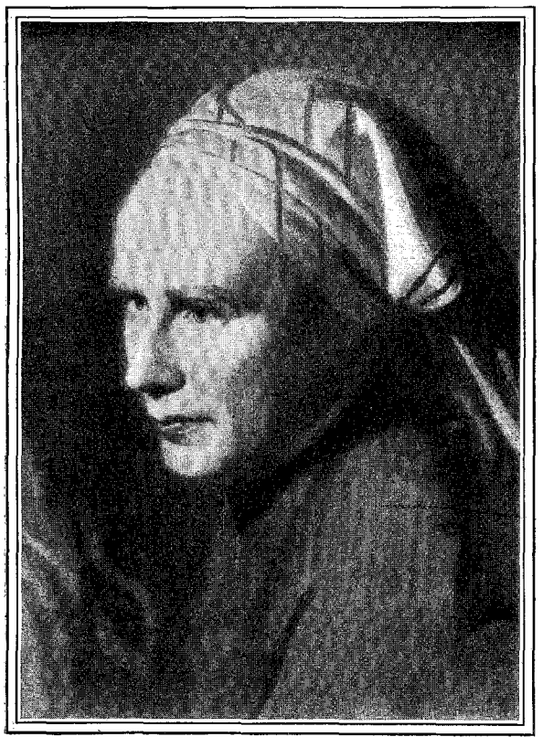
LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF COWPER.

THE Cowper centenary has brought forth diverse criticisms in the English reviews, dealing with the poet from many points of view. There was a time, during the predominance of the Romantic School, when Cowper dropped from notice and public appreciation; but he has outlasted the contrary current of opinion, and is, by critical students at least, once more appreciated at his true worth, as the precursor of the nineteenth-century movement in English poetry, and the first great poet to break the shackles of eighteenth-century artificialism. Writing in *Leisure Hours*, Augustine Birrell says:

"The literary history of Cowper's reputation is a strange one. Cowper was not only a pious poet; he was a Christian poet, and



Painted by George Romney.

WILLIAM COWPER.

a Christian poet whose Christianity was no fanciful concoction, no dreamy aspiration, no pathetic stretching forth of blind hands into the void, no vague tho passionate desire for immortality, but a plain-spoken Bible religion. He believed in the Word of God as made known to man in the canonical Scriptures. The melancholy fact that a constitutional madness (which in its first beginnings had no sort of connection with religion whatsoever) prevented him, save at too rare intervals, from enjoying the peace of God, in no way impaired the vitality of his faith. Dr. Newman was not quite sure whether Dr. Arnold was a Christian, but both Newman and Arnold agreed that Cowper was one."

During his life, Cowper received almost universal admiration; he was indeed admired for the very passages which to-day are considered his least worthy ones. Mr. Birrell says:

"For some generations Cowper was the favorite poet of Protestant piety, not that there was anything in his vein of Quietism to repel the pious Roman Catholic, had such a one by any chance turned over his pages. Entirely free as Cowper is from affectation and pomposity (which so sadly mar the verse of Akenside, also a prime favorite in his day), beautifully sincere and nobly pathetic as almost every line reveals him, we need not wonder that he should have stirred the hearts and kindled the enthusiasm of many piously nurtured minds brought up in homes where books were not too abundant. They were not much to be pitied, the young people who had Cowper for their favorite poet. . . . . .

"Cowper's natural equipment for a poetical career consisted of a delicate and playful humor, a taste exquisitely refined and at the same time strangely shrewd, and a scholarly gift of versification. He was a shy gentleman with a pretty wit and a quick eye for the humors of society. He came of a strong Whiggish stock, and understood the British constitution a great deal better than Lord Salisbury seems to do [Mr. Birrell is a British Liberal]. In the works of no other of our poets are to be found manlier opinions, and in none a loftier patriotism, combined tho it was in his case with a passionate desire to see justice done to all mankind."

Cowper always worked under the gloom of an ever-threatening insanity. His early association with Dr. Newton was unwholesome, inasmuch as serious subjects dealing with Death, Sin, and Judgment were fatal for him to dwell upon, and Dr. Newton's persistency on such themes kept him under a constant strain. Cowper gradually withdrew from these influences, however, and became, above all things, a lover of nature, the forerunner of Wordsworth and the nature poets. Another critic, Alice Law, writes (*Fortnightly Review*, May):

"Cowper carried a burden heavier than that of most men: the burden of a hypersensitive brain, and ultra-emotional temperament, and, heavier than anything, that foreknowledge of his own predisposition to attacks of suicidal mania which effectually disqualified him for the ordinary avocations of life. Such a knowledge would have hopelessly bowed the spirit of many men, yet it never broke Cowper's. For nearly forty years he fought and wrestled with those grim monsters, Disease, Death, Despair; often down and crushed in the arena, but always bravely struggling to his feet ready to battle with them again. Overweighted and handicapped as he was, he not merely ran the race, but distanced all competitors, and won the laurel."

Speaking of Cowper as a critic, as an editor, and above all as a letter-writer, Miss Law continues:

"Never was the famous maxim, *le style c'est l'homme*, more happily illustrated than in Cowper. His charming literary manner was the outcome of his distinctive personality. Despite the fact that he was constitutionally dependent upon others, no equally great man has had so little of the egoist about him. His own bitter experience of the painful complications of life made him seek and advocate a severe simplicity in all things. Partly a horror of entanglements, partly an innate feeling that *noblesse oblige*, made him always endeavor to meet, at whatever cost, such liabilities as were put upon him. He was essentially single-minded, single-hearted; his mental and moral vision was clear, his gaze steady, and his aim unfailingly direct. His style was like himself, majestically simple. He abhorred affectation, and condemned alike the wordy pomposity of Johnson and the stately periods of Gibbon. In his own writing he disdained all artifice, exaggeration, emphasis. He avoided the use of adjectives, or of anything approaching elaboration of method. But apart from what he avoided, his style possesses in itself a certain almost indefinable quality of distinction, the reflection of his own inherent nobility of bearing; it is final, royal—royal in the sense of being the speech of one not accustomed to the necessity for reiteration. It has, with all this, the presence and commanding dignity of one who has made the great refusal. Stevenson has happily observed: 'There is but one art: to omit.' This, it may be said, is the art of Cowper."

Yet Cowper has never regained his hold upon the popular fancy. As to our attitude toward Cowper to-day, the writer adds:

"The cold indifference of the moderns toward Cowper is largely due to the fact that he has left no love poetry behind him. For this reason they find him uninteresting, and they regard him pretty much as he says his contemporaries and former associates did: 'They think of me as of the man in the moon, and whether I have a lantern, a dog, and a faggot, or whether I have neither of these desirable accommodations, is to them a matter of perfect indifference.' Whether his heart was torn with the agonies of love or not, Cowper does not tell us. He has left no confessions of this nature. His appeal is not to our passionate 'prentice

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years, but to our maturity, when having suffered, we have, learnt our lesson, and profited by it to pass out of the petty circle of ourselves into the study of life's larger whole."

Mr. George A. B. Dewar, in *The Saturday Review*, speaking of Cowper as a poet, writes:

"Cowper belonged as a poet of nature rather to the Thomson than the Wordsworth school. His verse gives us the idea that he loved nature as did Thomson, Gray, and other poets of the eighteenth century, fondly but complacently: Cowper as a poet of nature is to Shelley what Gilbert White is to Richard Jefferies: the note of intense passion, of dreamy, rapt adoration for nature which you find in the inspired verse of Shelley, and in the scarcely less inspired prose—if it be quite prose—of Jefferies's 'Meadow Thoughts' or 'Bits of Oak Bark' is of course utterly lacking in Cowper or White. Before the French Revolution we look in vain for the passionate attitude to nature which we find preeminently in Shelley and in Jefferies, and perhaps in a more restrained form in Wordsworth and Tennyson."

Mr. A. Edmund Spender writes of Cowper as follows in *The Westminster Review* (May):

"We can not but admire a man who, subject to a lifelong illness that inflicted with frequent recurrence an intense mental agony, fought persistently against his weakness—at times their master, at times a victim to their influence. Still he did not flinch even under this torture, but held his pen and pressed it to write in a cause which was distinctly unpopular. Cowper was preeminently a poet of feelings; he may have been melancholy, but he pointed out to his readers how they were themselves subjects of emotion. He owed a debt to Providence, and he rebuked the people for their follies. In doing so he was regardless of his own fame and of their opprobrium. He gave them tolerable advice, and strove to awaken them from their apathy to a sense of their duty toward their neighbors.

"First of poets, since the days of Milton, to champion the sacredness of religion, he was the forerunner of a new school that disliked the political satires of the disciples of Pope, and aimed at borrowing for their lines of song from the simple beauties of a perfect nature."

Those who wish to see Cowper at his best, writes Mr. Birrell, should turn to "Hope" and read the eighty lines beginning with

> "Adieu," Vinosa cries, and yet he sips
> The purple bumper trembling at his lips.

Then, says Mr. Birrell, read the first six hundred lines of "Conversation," then lines 144 to 209 of "The Sofa"; afterward the glorious lines from the "Time-Piece," beginning

> England, with all thy faults I love thee still,

and ending

> Oh, rise some other such,
> Or all that we have left is empty talk
> Of old achievements, and despair of new.

"The whole of the famous 'Winter Morning Walk,'" says Mr. Birrell, "can be read with positive delight and exhilaration; but if shorter poems need citation, 'Boadicea,' 'Toll for the Brave,' and the 'Lines to Mary' are among the masterpieces of British verse."

This will be sufficient, thinks Mr. Birrell, to establish Cowper in the mind of the reader as one of the foremost English poets.

Education at the End of the Century.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in an address delivered before the annual conference of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in Chicago, summed up in an interesting way the present status of education at the century's end. Everywhere, he remarked, there are to be found two forces at work—evolution and individualism; and these two principles work harmoniously together to bring about individual culture and power while holding the individual in vital touch with the interests and common life of humanity. The election system—now so widely extended—is one fruit of individualism. The demand for cooperation between schools of all grades and for coordination of studies is an evidence of the presence of the evolutionary principle in education.

The great expenditures made for education by the chief countries of the world are striking evidence of the enormous importance attached to education even from the purely official standpoint. We quote Professor Butler's figures, as given in a recent number of *The Outlook*:

"Education, so conceived and so shaped, has made an irresistible appeal to every civilized nation. During the century education has definitely become a state function, not as a dole, but as a duty. Consequently, the public expenditure for education has become enormous. In the United States it amounts annually to $200,000,000 for the common schools alone, or $2.67 per capita of population. This sum is about one tenth of the total wealth of Indiana or of Michigan as determined by the census of 1890. In Great Britain and Ireland the total public expenditure on account of education is over $88,000,000, or $2.20 per capita. In France it is about $58,000,000, or $1.60 per capita. In the German empire it is over $108,000,000, or more than $2 per capita. These four great nations, therefore, the leaders of the world's civilization at this time, with a total population of nearly two hundred and ten million, are spending annually for education a sum considerably greater than $450,000,000. The annual expenditure of the United States for common schools is quite equal to the sum total of the expenditures of Great Britain, France, and Germany combined upon their powerful navies. It is nearly four fifths of the total annual expenditure of the armed camps of France and Germany upon their huge armies. It is a sum greater by many millions than the net ordinary expenditures of the United States Government in 1880. This expenditure for common schools has nearly trebled since 1870, and during that period has grown from $1.75 to $2.67 per capita of population, and from $15.20 to $18.86 for each pupil enrolled."

A NOVELIST ON ART.

At a dinner given recently by the National Sculpture Society, William Dean Howells gave his views on art and the true principles of art criticism. He said (we quote from the New York *Evening Post*, May 16):

"A whole critical jargon, a sort of chinook or pigeon, has grown up, by which we complete the confusion of our minds in the region where the arts must divide if they are to live, and we babble of color and drawing, light and shade, lyric and drama, form and structure, as if these were all equally or convertibly applicable to the various expressions of invariable art. But when a poet and a painter or a sculptor or an architect come honestly to rub their ideas together, and try to arrive at a mutual understanding, they perhaps find that they are thinking of something very different under these fine names, and possibly end by each thinking the other a humbug, or each tacitly owning himself a humbug.

"No doubt the instinct for these would be the same in all of us, but the application of that instinct would be subjectively as diverse as a book and a statue and an edifice objectively are."

The vital question—so thinks Mr. Howells—is, how can we reach the good and the pure meaning in art? He continues:

"It may not be there by authority as simple and absolute as the most beautiful man or woman who pauses before it; but I wonder if the vast mass of those who see it do not judge it as directly as they do those spectators; and whether they are not right in doing so. If my conjecture is true, do not they, after all, the ignorant, tasteless, uncritical multitude, render your art the highest tribute in viewing its expression with the same mind that they view some 'cunning'st pattern of excelling nature'?

"I know very well that the multitude admires many wretched and paltry things, and that it confuses the esthetical and ethical qualities of things; but I should like to believe that as we simplify ourselves and get directly at the core of life, we find ourselves in a larger companionship than when we hold aloof from the elemental things which all can understand and feel. In other terms, and to give an instance with my saw, I should like to

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think that the average man when he looks in the park at a certain group of an Indian hunter and his dog, feels more pleasure than when he looks at a certain statue of Robert Burns, or even at a certain other statue of FitzGreene Halleck; I should like to think his pleasure in the first would be of as high and pure quality as any that art could give.

"He is a terrible fellow, the average man, but there are a great many of him, and it is worth while trying to find out his secret if he has one.

"The difficulty is not to make him like the best, but to give him the best. In this case, as in so many others, the law of demand and supply works backward, and the demand follows the supply. We must in all these things rely upon education, but education that begins with the artists, as with those who write and paint and build, as those who model and carve. When I see people reading the nine hundred and ninety-ninth thousand of the latest historical romance, my heart sinks; but I do not lose my faith that, when some great novelist divines how to report human nature as truly as such romances report it falsely, people will read him too in the nine hundred and ninety-ninth thousand. I do not say that they will think his novel greater than those romances; probably they will not, just as the average man who enjoys the Indian hunter might not think it greater than the Robert Burns or the F. G. Halleck. But happily that is not the artist's affair, in either art; his affair is to do a beautiful and true thing so simply and directly that the average man will not miss the meaning and the pleasure of it."

ENGLISH VIEWS OF "ZAZA" AND THE SEX DRAMA.

BY a curious and rather suggestive coincidence the literary centers of three leading nations have within the past half year been agitated over the question of a dramatic censorship. In Germany the proposed Lex Heinze (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 14, May 5), which seeks to bring all forms of literary and artistic expression under the strict surveillance of the law, has aroused the indignation of Germany's leading scholars and men of letters. In America, two widely read journals at least were lately deeply agitated over the alleged immoral qualities of Mr. Clyde Fitche's dramatization of "Sapho," altho their efforts in behalf of public morality were unavailing and the play still holds the boards. New York, which found cause of stumbling in Miss Nethersole's rendition of "Sapho," listened patiently, indeed admiringly, to "The Belle of New York" and to "Zaza." But a portion of the British public now finds the latter play demoralizing, and the question of making the censorship so strict as to exclude it and similar plays has been brought to the attention of the British Parliament by Mr. Samuel Smith, a member from the Welsh county of Flintshire. Mr. Smith indeed later confessed that he had never been within the walls of a theater, but was relying upon hearsay; and the House of Commons finally adopted the view that the public might safely be left to determine for itself what plays it would hear and support.

The more critical English journals do not find very much to praise in "Zaza," altho Mrs. Leslie Carter is accepted as a capable actress, and the play has attained a marked success at the Garrick Theater. The dramatic critic of *The Saturday Review* says of it:

"'Zaza' is an absurdity within an absurdity. It is absurd, in the first place, to suppose that you can make a play by merely writing a part in which a celebrated actress may run through her favorite tricks and by setting up a number of little dummy parts round it. When a dramatist subverts the nature of things by making himself the humble interpreter of an actress, he ceases forthwith to be a dramatist. Also, he does a grave disservice to the actress; but as she is always very anxious that he should do it, and as the doing of it is almost always very lucrative, his eagerness for the job is not unnatural. There are many people who delight to see the celebrated actress disporting herself in a part specially made for her. I can understand their taste, tho I do not share it myself. I can understand that Mme. Réjane must have played the part of Zaza quite perfectly, tho I personally, who care for mimes only as media, do not regret not having seen her in it. Such plays as 'Zaza' are all the more objectionable when they are translated into another language for the benefit of other actresses who do not at all resemble the actresses for whose benefit they were originally faked up. I called 'Zaza' an absurdity within an absurdity because Mrs. Leslie Carter is not at all like Réjane. She is a very capable, even powerful, actress, but she has little instinct for comedy, and the part which fits Réjane like a glove does not fit her. The glove, if I may say so, splits loudly at every seam. Loudness is, indeed, the chief feature of her performance; every point is exaggerated and underlined, every scene is overacted. On the first night at the Garrick, Mrs. Carter overacted to such a degree that at the end of the fourth act she had ten or eleven 'recalls.'"

There is a not unimportant school of critics in England who believe that Mr. Pinero and the other realistic dramatists have confined their attention too exclusively to conjugal infelicities, to such an extent indeed as to make the mere physical side of sex relations the principal motive of human conduct. In a recent address Mr. Pinero defended the modern sexual drama against these critics. True comedy, he said, "must faithfully portray the manners of the age instead of stupidly setting to work to reform its morals." It is life, according to his view, with which literature and the stage have to deal. Mr. Pinero said further (we quote from a reproduction of his address in the Philadelphia *Times*):

"It is surely the great use of modern drama that while in its day it provides a rational entertainment, in the future it may serve as a history of the hour that gives it birth. History is the word I desire to impress most strongly upon you. It is, in my judgment, the word which in a breath defines the task, the duty of the writers of modern drama. These writers are the abstract and brief chronometers of the time. And yet one of the chief difficulties in the way of the modern dramatist arises out of that very point. It is no new difficulty, at any rate in our country. It is always snapping at the heels of the writer who takes the manners of his day for his material. The license of the dramatist is the cry raised, the protest continually being made against the practise of the art of the playwright.

"Last year there was more chatter about decadent stage plays and decadent literature generally than usual. I do not mean on the part of professional and qualified critics, who were entitled to deal with the question, but on the part of certain gentlemen conspicuous in walks of life remote from art and literature, who are, in my opinion, not so qualified."

Mr. Pinero quotes, as an example of such criticism, the words of the Lord Chancellor, who said, in speaking of decadent stage plays:

"On all sides intellectual development is visible, yet there are dark features in respect to our literary taste. Familiar public amusements, plays, and so on are tainted with what, with all reverence, I might call the spirit of those who made a mock of sin. And to my mind it has become a serious question whether, seeing some of the plays now being enacted, there is any great advantage in finding somebody to act as censor, and to prevent them from being played. If some of the plays now before the public might be played I do not know what might not be played."

Mr. Pinero also cites as an example of such pseudo-criticism Sir Edward Clark's sweeping declaration that Swinburne's "Rosamund" should have been burned. Such criticism, he thinks, is not only arrogantly unjust but subversive of all real ethical spirit. He writes:

"So if any one elected to enter the ranks of the critics upon the strength of such indiscriminate denunciations, he must not complain if those who put a different and wider interpretation upon the mission of literature and the drama assign to them places among those persons not remarkable for qualities of liberality and open-mindedness.

"He must not mind if he were included in that body of people which in its mistrust of the theater, in its jealousy of the influence of the theater, would reduce the drama to the intellectual level of the drawing-room charade. He must not complain if he

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were classed with those who could not perceive that true comedy, by faithfully imitating the manners of the age instead of deliberately and stupidly setting to work to reform its morals, might be, from the very force of its object-lesson, a moral entertainment of the finest kind. He must not complain if he were classed with those who failed to recognize that it is life with which literature and the stage had to deal, and not their own prudish and sentimental view of it; who would bury the charter of the theater and of letters under a rubbish heap of cant and make-believe; and who were unable to understand that the real decadent drama and the real decadent literature are the drama and the literature which presents a flattering but false conception of human conduct. And finally he must not accuse us of discourtesy if we make bold to warn him of the danger of evil association with those people who, under the pretense of being moralists, are nothing but moral-mongers."

Mr. Pinero's critics continue to allege, however, that he and his school restrict their survey of life to a single side of it, however important a one this may be. While having little sympathy with the would-be custodians of other people's morals, they nevertheless maintain that Pinero, Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, and the other writers of the modern sexual plays would be truer artists and truer moralists if they did not put all the accent upon a few notes.

D'ANNUNZIO'S NEW AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL, "IL FUOCO."

THE young Italian poet and novelist D'Annunzio has created a stir in two widely separated spheres—political and literary. He is a deputy in the Italian parliament (the representative of Beauty, he has been called), and a few weeks ago he changed his party affiliations in a sudden and sensational manner. He had become disgusted with the "right," to which he belonged, and at the close of a particularly stormy sitting, he walked over to the group of Socialists and radical Republicans and startled them by saying: "I have come to join you; for you are life." He declared that his eyes had been opened to the pettiness, selfishness, stagnation, and emptiness of the old, conservative parties, and that he would sever his connection with them.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

Close on the heels of this sensation, and in a sense connected with it, came another—the publication of a new novel, entitled "Il Fuoco" ("The Flame"). It also appears to embody a change of tendency, an aspiration, a moral alien to all of D'Annunzio's previous works—namely, that art is greater, fuller, broader than love. The story is autobiographical. It tells the story of the love of a great poet, Stelio Effrena, and an illustrious tragedienne, la Foscarina. These pseudonyms are more than transparent, according to the critics, and the novelist has taken special pains to identify his hero with himself and his heroine with Eleanora Duse, the famous actress. B. Guinaudeau, writing about the novel in the Paris *Aurore*, says:

"Nothing remains veiled from us. We know how the lover is constituted, with all his physical and moral traits, and we are not left in ignorance of the intimate attractions, as well as of the defects, of the sweetheart, who is, for the young Stelio, just a little too much of an old woman. We are told how she has resisted him at first; how she has yielded; how she poured out, and drank, love's intoxication with overflowing heart; how, later, she has fled from her lover in order to save his genius, for he had ceased to work, to produce masterpieces, and she was devouring him with her passion."

D'Annunzio's new story has pages of art and poetry that are pronounced by many continental critics to be superb and perfect, but it is at the same time, in the opinion of many, a monument of sensuality and unconscious immodesty, an exhibition of egotism such as the literature of no country has heretofore contained. Neither Lamartine nor Musset has so disrobed himself, artistically speaking, in public, nor so placed himself on exhibition upon a pedestal. D'Annunzio's warmest admirers have severely attacked his performance, and declared that in Stelio the author made himself ridiculous and repugnant by his pride and self-praise. Thus Enrico Penzacchi, in the *Nuova Antologia*, writes in an open letter to the novelist:

"How I should like to be able to separate your personality from that of your hero! But, alas! you have yourself ingeniously contrived to prevent this, for you have made yourself the continuous and obstinate *leit-motif* of your novel; you have put your personality, corporeal and moral, into every scene and have chosen to aggrandize it by numerous touches of exaggeration. . . . Your Stelio Effrena has something in him which makes him not only immoral, but also odious and ugly. A breath of morbid infatuation, escaping from the mind of this personage, traverses the whole action, transfigures the scenes, deforms the subordinate characters, and puts on everything an extravagance and want of mental equilibrium. We see nothing from page to page except the monstrous shadow of this Stelio, who imagines himself holding in his hands 'the primordial forces of things.'"

Stelio, it seems, and therefore D'Annunzio whom he represents, believes that art is a domain received for the *élite* and inaccessible to the vulgar herd. He typifies the fatuity, the ferocious snobbishness of the decadents, literary mystics and symbolists who have endeavored to create an exclusive literary and esthetic world for the privileged few. Did not D'Annunzio so plainly portray his own personality, the type might be taken for a deliberately cruel exposure of this type, according to Guinaudeau and Penzacchi. But the former adds that, the next step must be the subordination by the artist of art itself to life, just as he has embraced radicalism and Socialism because he found reality and vigor and truth in them. The novel marked a transition, but the poet's present intellectual and moral state has advanced beyond that depicted in this work. His next work should reflect his new conception of life and the place of beauty, love, and art in it.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

DESPITE some adverse criticisms of Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," it is said that the poem has brought the English war fund the sum of $485,000.

APROPOS of Kipling, it seems that his "Stalky & Co." is creating a furor in the English schools. Since its appearance, one head master has reported that there are increased difficulties of maintaining discipline and a respect for school regulations.

A NEW book from the pen of Mark Twain is announced under the title, "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg." It will contain various descriptive sketches, some of the titles of which are "Diplomatic Play," "Clothes," and "Stirring Times in the Austrian Parliament."

FRANK DAMROSCH, it is reported, is still pushing his scheme to raise $2,000,000 for a building with a seating capacity of 8,000 persons, where concerts shall be given by 150 orchestral members and a chorus of 3,000 singers. His idea is to reach in this way the people who are unable to pay more than ten or twenty-five cents for a seat.

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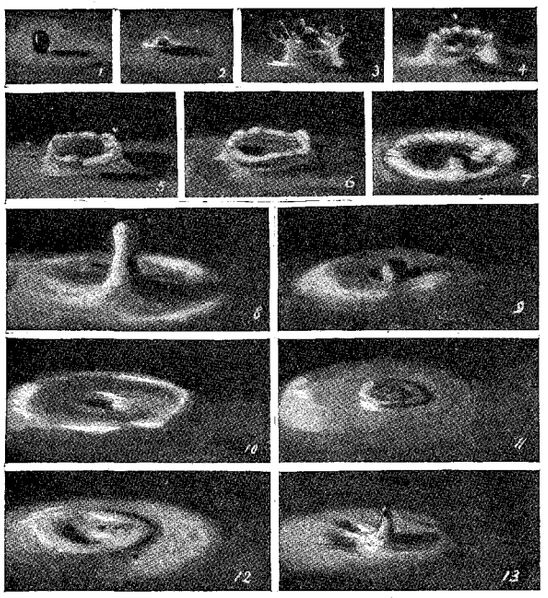
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SPLASH OF A RAIN-DROP.

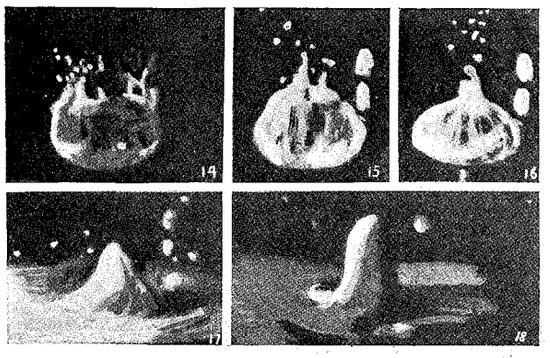
THERE are few persons who, during a heavy shower, have not tried to pass the time by observing the thousands of little crystal fountains that spring up on the surface of ponds and rivers. Smaller jets take the form of rings or crowns, and others are simply areas of disturbance that disappear as suddenly as they are formed. The formation of such jets or fountains as these has recently been the object of serious scientific inquiry, and the success of the method of studying them by means of instantaneous photography has thrown new light on some of the problems connected with the motion of liquids. An article on



SERIES I.
FIGS. 1 to 13.—SPLASHES CAUSED BY A SHORT FALL.

the subject is contributed to the *Revue Encyclopédique* (April 28) by M. R. Jarry. Says this writer:

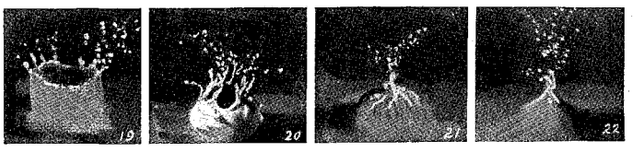
"The problem is a very old one, and is among those that have always awakened and piqued the curiosity of man. How many generations have observed these same jets . . . and have wondered without being able to get at the inner nature of the phenomena! At the present day when the cinematograph and instantaneous photography have so many different applications, it may seem that it ought to be easy to follow a drop falling into



SERIES II.
FIGS. 14 to 18.—SPLASHES CAUSED BY A LONG FALL.

water; but in practise the thing is not so simple, for the changes are much more rapid than those that are within the reach of cinematography, and no instrument of this kind has yet been devised that can take the photographs necessary in such an investigation.

"For such rapid motions the most perfect photographic shutters are much too slow, and it is necessary to have recourse to the much briefer illumination than the electric spark produces. The



SERIES III.
FIGS. 19 to 22.—CHANGE OF A SPLASH-CRATER INTO A CLOSED BUBBLE.

originals of the photographs herewith presented were taken by means of a spark whose duration was certainly less than one three-millionth of a second—an interval of time that bears the same relation to a whole second that a day does to ten thousand years."

M. Jarry describes at length the apparatus used for producing the spark, for dropping the water, and for taking the picture precisely at the instant desired, all of which require ingenious and careful adjustment. Passing to the photographs M. Jarry notes that the first series show that a falling drop changes its shape as it falls, acting as if it were contained in an elastic envelope. When it struck the surface in this case, it was elongated. As it enters the liquid it forms a sort of crater which increases in size and height. Jets at first spring from it, but they soon contract into lobes, which flatten out, and then the crater settles down into a simple circle on the surface. Next the spot at the middle of the circle begins to rise and shortly a crystal column is formed, which in its turn falls and appears finally as a sphere resting on the surface. After a few final oscillations the liquid is at rest. Different phenomena are seen when the fall is from a greater height. To quote M. Jarry's account:

"If we let the drop fall from the height of a meter [3 feet 3 inches] and use a drop about one third of an inch in diameter, we shall observe an emerging column as before, but we shall have some new forms; this time the crater rises much higher and has time to close over the central cavity; the bubble thus formed

SERIES IV.
FIGS. 23 to 25.—SPLASHES PRODUCED BY AN IVORY BALL.

always opens again, and retreats, so that it offers no obstacle to the rising central column. This is shown in Series II. . . . . .

"For Series III. we operate from a height of 137 centimeters [4 feet 5 inches] . . . and with double the size of drop. The crater still closes up and takes the form of a real bubble. The envelope of this bubble is at first thick, uneven, and covered with ridges, but it soon becomes thinner and more regular; the liquid runs down its sides and is distributed more evenly over its surface. The formation of each of these mysterious domes takes place in less than two hundredths of a second, and before a tenth of a second the whole edifice has vanished.

"In Series IV. are represented the splashes produced by the fall of a sphere of polished ivory 1 centimeter [0.4 inch] in diameter, falling from a height of 60 centimeters [24 inches] into a mixture of milk and water contained in a glass vessel 1 foot deep and 9 inches in diameter. When the sphere is imperfectly polished, the splash makes a noise and is accompanied by a brisk projection of bubbles from the liquid surface. In Fig. 24, the shadow thrown on the surface gives us interesting information; while the sphere is penetrating into the liquid the surface is quiet; we may therefore conclude that the general level rises as soon as the sphere enters the water, or at least that the speed with which

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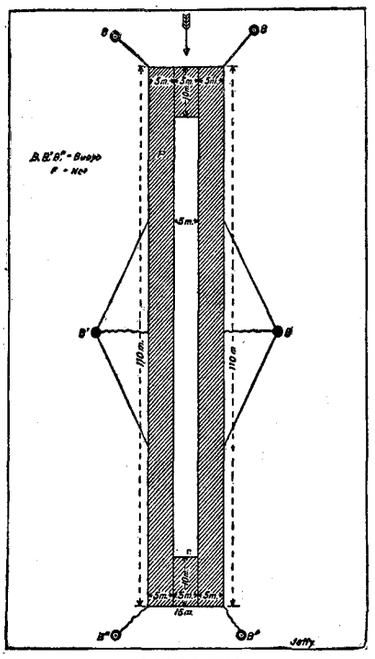
the leveling is effected is of the same order as the speed of falling of the solid body."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW DEVICE FOR STILLING THE WAVES.

THE success of a thin film of oil as a means for quieting turbulent wave-motion is now well known. Somewhat similar in principle is a method invented recently by an Italian, Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, and he claims that it is yet more efficient. He designs it for the protection of vessels at sea, entrances to harbors, light-houses, etc. We quote the following description from *The Marine Review* (April 26), which gives credit for its information to a consular report:

"His invention consists in retaining on the surface of the water an unsubmergible floating net by means of outriggers when used to protect vessels in storms at sea, and by attaching it to buoys when used to protect lighthouses, hydraulic works in construction, entrances to harbors, etc. He bases the idea of his invention upon the principle that in covering the surface of the sea with a thin, flexible, light, and floating body of whatever nature, the part covered forms a crust under which the molecules of the imprisoned mass of water can not move in the same manner as the surrounding body of uncovered water, the result being that even the most violent waves, upon reaching the edge of the crust, instead of climbing over it, of breaking or of destroying it, will pass under it as if there were a fall or difference of level, become flattened out, and lose much of their force.



NET IN POSITION.

"The net used in the recent experiments at Havre was made of a thin hemp fiber, knitted in square meshes of 4 centimeters [1.57 inches], and afterward waterproofed by the application of a solution of powdered cork and pure rubber. The material of the finished net was 3 millimeters [0.12 inch] in thickness and light, weighing only 120 grams [4¼ ounces avoirdupois] per square meter [10.76 square feet]. It was constructed by the Société Industrielle des Telephones at Paris. The net was 110 meters [360.9 feet] long and 15 meters [49.2 feet] wide, made in four sections, securely fastened together. The two outside sections were 5 meters [16.4 feet] wide throughout the whole length of the net. The middle sections were also 5 meters [16.4 feet] wide, but extended only 10 meters [32.8 feet] from either end, leaving an open space in the center of the net 90 meters [295.27 feet] long and 5 meters [16.4 feet] wide. The inventor's reason for constructing the net with an open space in the center is that in his numerous experiments with the net made in this way, when used for the protection of entrances to harbors, etc., he found the surface of the water enclosed in the free spaces to be always calm, as if it were actually covered by the net. The net with the open space is only used when it is anchored. For the protection of vessels at sea the net is made solid.

"The accompanying sketch shows the dimensions of the net and the arrangement of the buoys by which it was held in position. To illustrate the efficiency of the net in protecting hydraulic works in course of construction from the effects of a heavy surf, Baron d'Alessandro, about three weeks ago, placed his net off the middle of the north jetty of the new avant-port at Havre, which is now finished for about 400 meters. The buoys *BB* were anchored in 50 feet of water, at high tide, in a position to secure the head of the net in the direction at the prevailing westerly winds and perpendicular to the jetty; the buoys *B" B"* being about 100 meters [328 feet] from it. At first only four buoys were used—*BB* and *B" B"*—but the anchors not being heavy enough to stand the force of the current, the buoys dragged, allowing the net to be slackened and take the form of a crescent. Afterward, the buoys *B' B'* were added and the weight of the anchors increased. During a heavy westerly gale recently the net was held in position; but, on account of the seas hurling themselves against the jetty and breaking over it, it was impossible to approach near enough to observe the effects which the net produced upon the portion of water protected. Mr. d'Alessandro is not discouraged by the unsatisfactory results of his experiments at Havre and intends in the near future to place his net in another position, in which, while being exposed to the heavy seas, it can be readily seen from the shore and its action judged. Other trials have been made of the floating net; in 1891 at Quiberon, department of Morbihan, and in 1892 at Cherbourg."

SOME PHASES OF HUNGER.

IT is characteristic of modern scientific investigation that it is not satisfied with our knowledge of the most familiar things, but finds mysteries to solve in every-day objects and in phenomena so close to our daily lives that we hardly realize that there is anything in them to investigate. Such are familiar sensations like thirst and hunger. An interesting discussion of the nature of the former was recently published in these pages, and we now translate an article on some facts connected with the latter, contributed to *Cosmos* (April 7). Says the writer:

"Hunger is a vague and ill-defined sensation, which impels us to take food; the opposite sensation is that of satiety. The first degree of hunger is appetite. The absence of appetite, when it is permanent, constitutes a malady known technically as 'anorexia.'

"We generally localize the sensation of hunger in the stomach. Nevertheless, the need of eating does not habitually manifest itself by uneasiness in this organ. However, as the taking of food rapidly appeases the hunger, we are led to localize it in the stomach. Schiff has made some investigations on this point that seem to establish the vagueness of this localization. If we inquire of subjects ignorant of anatomy, some will report a general feeling of disquiet, without any clear seat, while others designate the neck or the breast as the locality of the disagreeable feeling that is appeased by taking nourishment.

"It is not always the same; in a diseased state this sensation may make itself felt in various ways. There have been described many abnormal forms of it, such as desire to eat sand or earth, or to drink ink or other repulsive substances. These, however, are rather aberrations of taste than perversions of hunger.

"The following is a special kind of perversion: At the hour corresponding to the need of taking food the normal appetite fails and is replaced by nausea. This state, which masks that of hunger and is its morbid equivalent, ceases when food is taken. It is very important to realize this fact, for when it is not understood there results an insufficiency of nourishment that increases the feebleness and nervousness of the patient."

Two other kinds of hunger are described, we are told, by Drs. Mathieu and Beauchant, and have been named "painful hunger" and "agonizing hunger." The need of taking food generally produces secretion of the gastric juice, and with some persons the excess of acid in this fluid causes pain, which may be allayed by taking an alkali to neutralize it. The variety of hunger referred to above as "agonizing hunger" is characterized by painful anxiety of mind. Those who suffer from it fear that some terrible accident is about to happen to them; they break out into perspiration, tremble, and sometimes almost lose their reason. If food is taken, all these symptoms disappear. Says the writer:

"In reality, these persons are suffering from fear of inanition, fear of hunger, in the same way that others suffer from fear of great spaces, of crowds, of public assemblages, etc.

"Many of these victims take the precaution to have food always

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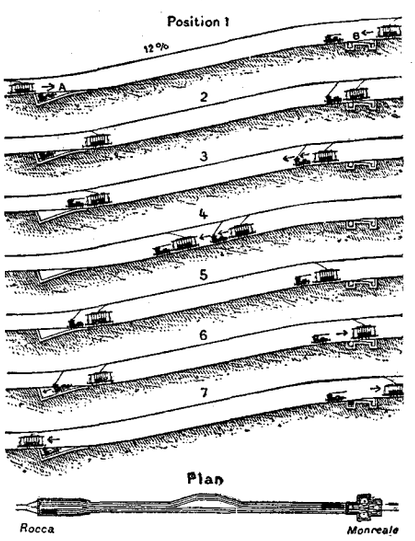
within reach. During the day they have bread in their pockets; at night they keep food on a table near the bed. In this way, their minds being at ease, they can go out or sleep without fear, certain of finding nourishment promptly if attacked by hunger. If, on the contrary, they have no food at hand they are disquieted, and this disquietude brings on a crisis. Such persons are usually not great eaters; a very small amount of food suffices to satisfy them.

"The chemical condition of one person suffering from a malady of this sort was, as observed by M. Soupanet at the Andral Hospital, about normal. In two other cases there was a slight excess of hydrochloric acid in the organism, and it is easily understood how such an excess, which often accompanies exaggerated or painful hunger, may become in predisposed persons the occasional causes of crises of 'anxious' hunger. It is, however, not an indispensable factor.

"The different varieties of nervous fear, or 'phobias,' are met with in certain neuropathic persons; they are almost always stigmata of hereditary degeneracy. Thus all persons who suffer from this malady are either nervous invalids, simple neurasthenics, hysterical patients, or actual degenerates."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A UNIQUE ELECTRIC ROAD.

AN electric railway embodying some peculiar and unusual features has recently been installed at Palermo, Sicily. This road, we learn from *L'Énergie Électrique* (condensed in *The Western Electrician*), connects Rocca and Monuale, somewhat less than a mile apart, and has steep grades, from 7 to 12 per cent. These grades were thought to necessitate a variation from simple traction methods, so that a curious combination of cable and trolley has been adopted. To quote the account:



PALERMO'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY. POSITION OF TRAINS IN TRANSIT.

"The system comprises two double tracks, one for the coaches and one about half as wide for the electric locomotive. Two locomotives are connected by a metallic cable passing over a drum at the upper end, as shown in the plan.

"At the lower terminal the descending locomotive motor follows its track, going below the level of the coach, and the latter passes over it.

"These locomotives have single motors of 60 kilowatts, which drive the wheels through an endless-screw attachment and cog gearing. They weigh 7.5 tons each. The coaches weigh 8.5 tons light and 11 tons loaded. These are equipped with two motors of 25 kilowatts each.

"When a coach is ready to rise the grade, it passes the locomotive which is beneath it, and waits a signal from this to the locomotive at the top of the grade. That locomotive comes out of its hiding-place ahead of the car, and starts down the line, and as the two locomotives are connected by cable, this action draws the lower one up from its retreat, and this then pushes the up-going car.

"During this maneuver the locomotive which is descending is the only source of power. When the lower car has reached the summit the locomotive is detached and the car goes through the medium of its own motors over the rest of the route through the city. . . . . .

"The current used is continuous at 500 volts, and the rails are utilized for a return of the current.

"The sketch will illustrate the description. In it position 1 shows arrival of the coaches at the two terminals of the line (A) and (B). In position 2 the ascending car is ready for the locomotive to push and the descending car is ready to move. In position 3 the ascent and descent commence. The descending locomotive and car are moving independently of each other. Position 4 is the same. In position 5 the end of the grade is reached. In positions 6 and 7 the cars are disengaged and proceed on their trips. The plan shows the system of switching.

"The street line is operated in connection with the street-lighting system and the city lighting generally."

WATCHING PLANTS GROW BY KINETOSCOPE.

THE application of the principle of the kinetoscope to very slow motions, so that a movement that takes several months to accomplish may be exhibited on a screen within the space of a few minutes, is not new. Such an application to the exhibition of plant growth was made in France several years ago and described at that time in THE LITERARY DIGEST. But recent great improvements in the mechanism of the kinetoscope have made it possible to use the method for serious study, and it has lately been so used by Charles S. Slichter, who describes his experiments in *Science* (April 6) in the course of an article on "The Mechanics of Slow Motions." He had been studying the slow movement of such viscous solids as clay, or wet sand, which is so important a factor in geological changes, and found difficulty in getting reliable data for his investigations. He says:

"It occurred to me a few years ago that the kinetoscope offered a ready means of securing almost any desired magnification of the rate of these slow motions and thus presented to us a method of securing the lines of flow and rates of motion for any desired case. The method that I selected for that purpose was as follows: Let the moving body be photographed upon kinetoscope film at stated intervals—every few minutes, or every few hours, as the case may require. After a sufficient number of these photographs have been obtained, the film may be run through an ordinary projecting kinetoscope at the usual rate. In this way the motion that has required several weeks for its production may be reproduced upon the screen within the limits of a few minutes or seconds. I have magnified in this way the rate of motion about five hundred thousandfold, but of course there is no major limit to the possible rate of magnification. I made the first application of this method of magnifying slow motions to the motion of growing seedlings. Several peas and beans were placed in a glass root cage containing wet sand. The photographs were taken by artificial light at fixed intervals day and night for about three weeks. When the film is run through the kinetoscope the entire growth for the period of three weeks is reproduced in a few seconds. I found the motions of two peas, which were placed upon the top of the soil, especially interesting. These peas found it almost impossible to get their roots into the soil. In one case the root came out of the top of the pea and made directly for the moist soil. It found this too hard to penetrate, but the root continued to grow, the result being that the pea was rolled about the root cage in a very grotesque manner, the root curving and writhing much like an angleworm struggling to get into the soil.

"The kinetoscope also shows very clearly the different speeds at which the various parts of the plant grow, and the different speeds at which the same part grows at different times. The greatest variety in the rate of growth exists, as I suppose is well known, and of course the kinetoscope brings out the relative rates of growth in a very truthful and graphic manner. I regret that my first film does not show any considerable part of the growth of the stems of the plant, as after growing a few centimeters the stems opened the lid of the root cage and passed out of range of the camera.

"The rather startling results of this method as applied to growing plants has caused me to give some further attention to the matter. At the present time I am preparing some additional films taken from growing seeds. Of course there is no reason why the photographing should not be continued until the plants

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have bloomed and fruited, if any fact important to mechanics or botany is likely to result from the trouble. Perhaps botanists know of matters in plant growth and plant development that it may pay them to investigate by the same method. I anticipate that some interesting facts concerning the mechanics of the root's motion into and through the soil will result from such studies.

"I have taken up the work now being done upon living organisms as merely preliminary to the general problem that I have set before me. It must be several months before enough material can be accumulated for a proper discussion of observed and theoretical results in the motions of plastic solids. The actual results may prove disappointing, but this fact can not be determined in advance."

A "CIGAR-SHAPED" TRAIN.

RAILROAD experts have long known that in running at high speeds the chief resistance to be overcome is that of the air. The recent feat of a bicyclist in riding sixty miles an hour behind a moving train has demonstrated the same thing. It has been pointed out that in the case of a train the spaces between and beneath the cars increase this resistance greatly and that for high speeds these ought to be covered over in some way, so that the train would slip through the air as an ocean liner does through the water. Several years ago experiments were made in France with a locomotive covered with a protective shield, but the first practical attempt to carry out these ideas on a large scale has been made by Frederick U. Adams. The construction of his train, which he believes will revolutionize railroading, is thus described in *The Railway World* (May 12):

"A unique railroad train, designed to reduce to a minimum the atmospheric resistance which retards all moving bodies, and which is built on plans prepared by Mr. Frederick U. Adams, was given a preliminary trial last Monday over the Baltimore and Ohio, and, tho the test was not designed to bring out all the capabilities of the train, the results indicate that a new epoch in train operation has dawned. The train consisted of an engine, a tender, and six cars. The engine was one of the lighter variety, and not speedy. What attracted attention to it was the construction of the cars, the body continuing all but to the track, completely hiding the wheels and trucks. The roof line is continuous, and the rear car tapers. These are all features in the reduction of resistance, the shape of the train offering the least possible surface to the draft."

Among other feats accomplished under circumstances not calculated to develop speed, we are told, were runs of 3½ miles in two and a half minutes, 18 miles in sixteen minutes, and 10 miles in eight minutes. West from Washington the train took grades on which two engines are usually required, at 30 miles per hour, three minutes faster than the best regular time. To quote again:

"Mr. Adams believes his method of train construction will eventually be adopted throughout the country, the ordinary coaches being readily altered to fulfil the ideas of the new method. A series of formal tests have been arranged over a course from Washington to Jersey City. There will be three of them. The first will be a full test at a schedule speed of 40 miles an hour. The second will be a speed test, the new train and one of the ordinary make, with engines of similar weight and equal trains, going to the limit of their ability over the same track. The third will be as well a speed test, but, instead of an ordinary engine, one of the great Royal Blue flyers will draw the train, and Mr. Adams fully expects the result to be a speed that has never been equaled in the history of railroads. After these trips the train will be taken westward, and similar trials will be made on the roads leading out of Chicago. Mr. Adams has spent the last six months superintending the construction of the train at the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His theories were scientifically demonstrated a number of years ago, but the train which pulled out from Camden Station last Monday was the first ever in operation, and the inventor was jubilant at this practical demonstration of his claims."

The Longest Bridge Span.—The honor of possessing the longest span in the world, which was wrested from the Brooklyn Bridge by the Forth Bridge, is again to return to this Continent, altho not to the United States. This great span will form part of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec, Canada. Says *The Scientific American:*

"The Brooklyn Bridge measures a few feet under 1,600 feet between the towers; the new East River Bridge between the same points of measurement will be exactly 1,600 feet; the two main spans of the Forth Bridge are 1,710 feet in the clear, while the great bridge now to be erected across the St. Lawrence at Quebec is to have a central span of 1,800 feet. The securing of the contract by the Phœnix Iron and Steel Company, of Phœnixville, Pa., is another distinct tribute to bridge-builders of this country; for it is certain that the award of a $4,500,000 contract for the erection of a bridge on British territory would not have come to this country if the British bridge-builders had been able to offer superior inducements in the way of design and economy.

"It is significant that in spite of the oft-repeated statement that all subsequent bridges of this magnitude would be constructed on the suspension principle, the new Quebec bridge is to be of the cantilever type. The old objection of lack of stability which formerly held against suspension bridges has disappeared. The principles of the suspension type are better understood, or, shall we say, better applied, than they were, and with the improved materials that are now available, it is possible to give suspension bridges of the largest size all the rigidity which can reasonably be asked for. As regards the question of economy, the cantilever is by far the more costly type, the difference in cost increasing at a multiplying ratio of the increase in length. In view of this fact it is probable that the adoption of the cantilever type at Quebec was due to the local conditions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE following method for determining the age of eggs is practised in the markets of Paris, according to the *Bäcker- und Konditor-Zeitung*: "About six ounces of common cooking-salt is put into a large glass, which is then filled with water. When the salt is in solution an egg is dropped into the glass. If the egg is only one day old it immediately sinks to the bottom; if any older it does not reach the bottom of the glass. If three days old it sinks only just below the surface. From five days upward it floats; the older it is the more it protrudes out of the water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PECULIAR condition of the hair in a negro child is described by a physician in Trinidad, West Indies. Says *The Medical Record* (May 5): "The hair grows luxuriantly and separates itself into thin rope-like strands, made up of closely interwoven meshes. The strands measure from six to twelve inches in length. The parts nearest the skull are black; the distal ends are a pronounced red, due to the exposure to the sun. The condition is congenital. There is much superstition among the natives affected, and children are obliged to carry this abnormal mass until they are old enough to cut it away with their own hands. After cutting, the condition does not recur."

"ELECTRICAL power transmission has been developed to a really remarkable extent in this country, if we can trust a report of a lecture by Sir William Preece that appears in the English journals," says *The Western Electrician*. "The genial and versatile lecturer is credited with this statement: 'The waterfalls of the Highlands may work the tramways of Glasgow; Niagara already works those of Baltimore.' Inasmuch as Baltimore is 325 miles from Niagara Falls as the crow flies, we believe the statement to be incorrect. Very likely Buffalo is the city intended to point the moral, and the error probably, and perhaps not unnaturally, arose from the fact that the United States is a large country, and the further coincidence that the names of both the cities begin with the same letter."

"PROF. MIGUEL MARAZTA has made what seems a curious anthropological discovery in the valley of Rebas (Gerona), at the end of the Eastern Pyrenees," says *Omega*. "There exists in this district a somewhat numerous group of people, who are called Nanos (dwarfs) by the other inhabitants, and as a matter of fact are not more than four feet in height. Their bodies are fairly well built, hands and feet small, shoulders and hips broad, making them appear more robust than they really are. Their features are so peculiar that there is no mistaking them among others. All have red hair; the face is as broad as long, with high cheek-bones, strongly developed jaws, and flat nose. The eyes are not horizontal but somewhat oblique, like those of Tartars and Chinese. A few straggling, weak hairs are found in place of beard. The skin is pale and flabby. Men and women are so much alike that the sex can only be told from the clothing. Tho the mouth is large the lips do not quite cover the large projecting incisors. The Nanos, who are the butt of the other inhabitants, live entirely by themselves in Rebas. They intermarry only among themselves, so that their peculiarities continue to be reproduced. Entirely without education, and without any chance of improving their condition, they lead the life of pariahs. They know their own names, but rarely remember those of their parents, can hardly tell where they live, and have no idea of numbers."

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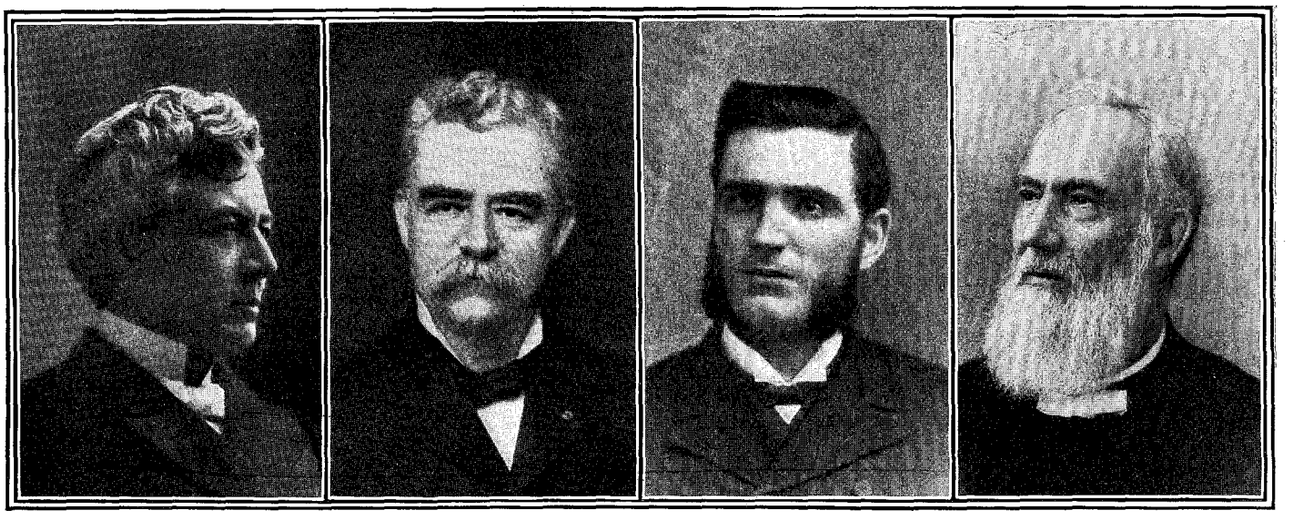
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME RESULTS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

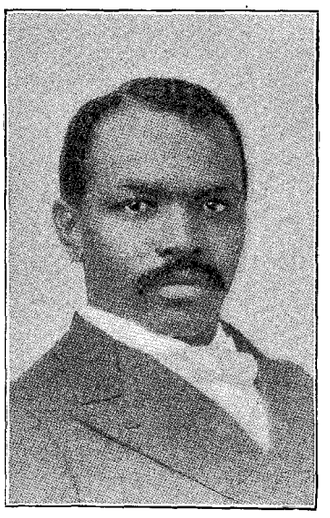
THE early report that the younger and more progressive element had gained control of the great quadrennial conference of the Northern Methodist Church in Chicago is believed to have been amply confirmed by the radical acts of the conference in admitting the lay delegates to equal representation with the clergy and in admitting women delegates; by its large (altho insufficient) vote for a negro for bishop; by the decision that church papers must be put on a paying basis or stop publication; by the removal of the time limit from the pastoral term, and by the movement to relax the ban on questionable amusements, which was defeated only by a very narrow majority.



J. W. HAMILTON. D. H. MOORE. F. W. WARNE. E. W. PARKER.

THE NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

The long balloting for the two new bishops, which consumed nearly a week, aroused considerable interest all over the country, and presented several picturesque features. Before the voting began the conference decided that a negro could hold the episcopal office, and many took it for granted that J. W. E. Bowen, the only negro candidate, was sure of election; but after holding a prominent place on the first few ballots his vote began to fall off, and he withdrew. J. F. Berry, the leading candidate on the first thirteen ballots, reached the conclusion that it was his candidacy that was the cause of the long deadlock, and withdrew from the race, so that he, too, the other candidate who seemed certain to be made bishop, failed of election. The careers of J. W. Hamilton and D. H. Moore, who were elected, are sketched as follows in the Chicago despatches of the Associated Press:



J. W. E. BOWEN,
The negro candidate for bishop.

"John William Hamilton was born in Lewis County, Va., March 3, 1845. He was graduated from Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1865 with the degree of A.B., and from the Boston University in 1875 with the degree of D.D. During his career he has been financial agent of Mount Union College, pastor of a church at Newport, Ohio, and at Malden, Mass. For twenty-five years he had been a prominent preacher in and near Boston. In 1892 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, and has held that position ever since. He is the author of the following works: 'Jesse Lee and the Old Elm,' 'People's Church Pulpit,' 'Lives of the Methodist Church Bishops,' and 'Fraternal Greetings: The Church in Ireland and England.'

"David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, editor of *The Western Christian Advocate*, was born near Athens, Ohio, September 4, 1838. He was appointed to the Bainbridge circuit as junior preacher in 1860, having been graduated from the Ohio University. In 1861 he was stationed at Marietta, Ohio, but a year later entered the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was elected captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was exchanged, and later assisted in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He followed Sherman on the march to the sea, and at the conclusion of the war returned to his ministerial duties. During his career later he served as president of Wesleyan College for Women at Cincinnati, as chancellor-president of Colorado Seminary, as chancellor of the University of Denver, and as editor of *The Western Christian Advocate*, to which he was elected in 1884. He is recognized as one of the greatest pulpit orators of the church, and in the present conference came out as the champion of the rights of women in the General Conference."

F. W. Warne pastor of the English Church of Calcutta, and E. W. Parker, president of the Epworth League of India and presiding elder of the conference of North India, were elected as additional missionary bishops in the Orient without opposition.

The interesting fact brought out in the course of the conference session, that nearly all the church periodicals are published at a loss, has occasioned some surprise. Of the fifteen official papers of the church, it is said, only two, the New York *Christian Advocate* and *The Epworth Herald*, of Chicago, are financially profitable. The other thirteen have lost $108,000 during the last four years. The policy which the conference has decided to take toward these publications is to consolidate unprofitable papers in neighboring fields, or allow the local conferences to guarantee their support, or, where these methods fail, to discontinue publication. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* notes that other denominations have had to meet the same problem. He says:

"The Unitarians faced this exigency a few years ago, and *The*

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Christian Register now is kept up to its present standard because it is endowed. Within five years the New Hampshire *Journal*, the Vermont *Chronicle*, and *The Christian Mirror* of Portland, Me., organs of the orthodox Congregationalists of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, have avoided death by being merged in *The Congregationalist*; and *The Religious Herald* of Hartford, Conn., a similar mouthpiece, has died recently of inanition. Within ten years *The Christian Inquirer* of New York City and *The National Baptist* of Philadelphia have been merged with *The Examiner* of New York. Three years ago the Universalists decided that the only way for their denomination to have a worthy organ was for *The Christian Leader* and *The Universalist* to unite. Many rivals of *The Churchman* have come and gone, and great sums have been sunk, first and last, in Protestant Episcopal journalism in New York City, but to-day the entire Eastern field is left undisputed to *The Churchman*, its last prospective rival, *The Church*, of Boston, living but a brief career."

The same writer goes on to sketch the reasons, as he sees them, for this falling-off in the support of the religious press. First, he says, "there is the waning of sectarianism"; second, the multiplication of journals edited by specialists. For theology, the reader can turn to special theological journals; for literary criticism, to literary journals; for agriculture, to the farm journals. "Or," he continues, "does the reader want editorial comment on the news of the world that formerly was deemed so wicked by the New York *Observer* that it printed it apart in its secular department, and warned its readers not to read it on Sunday, why there are *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, THE LITERARY DIGEST, *Public Opinion*, and *The Christian Herald*, which latter, with its cheap price, its 'up-to-date' daily newspaper methods, its many illustrations, and its continuance of the old custom of offering premiums to subscribers, has probably done more to make 'hard sledding' for the conventional religious weekly than any competitor which they have had of late."

The third reason, he believes, is the fact that the day of masterful, dominating personalities in journalism has passed; and the fourth, that the illustrated monthlies and weeklies are proving formidable competitors for the religious papers. Yet, he concludes, as long as denominations exist, denominational papers will be needed, and "on this basis it is presumable that a few religious weeklies will find it possible to survive, but whether as privately owned or as subsidized properties is an unsolved problem, about which prophecy is difficult. Obviously, the journals which are conducted with the most catholicity of spirit, the greatest range of news, the freshest setting forth of new methods of carrying on church work, will succeed best."

Church Union in Scotland.—The death of the Duke of Argyll, himself an early upholder—tho not a member—of the Free Church of Scotland, which separated from the Established Presbyterian Church in 1843, is coincident with a far-reaching effort among the Scottish ecclesiastical bodies looking toward reunion. Influences have long been at work tending to a union between the Free Church and a still earlier seceding body, the United Presbyterian Church—the two largest dissenting bodies in the kingdom. Both these secessions from the Established Church were due, not to doctrinal differences, but to disputes relating to administrative details. A day has now been set—October 31—for the first meeting of the representative body of the "Free United Church of Scotland," and arrangements have been made for theological teaching in the new denomination.

There is a possibility, according to the London *Times* (April 20), that this union between the Free and the United churches may be followed by other movements in behalf of union. The Laymen's League, an influential association composed of all the Presbyterian bodies of Scotland, has lately issued a manifesto in favor of the organic reunion of Presbyterians generally. Indeed, reunion may go still further. The Scottish Episcopal Church, says *The Times*, has recently been making enormous strides in the good graces of the people, particularly of the more cultured classes. Upon this interesting development *The Times* remarks:

"There have been private conferences of late among Scottish Protestants of all denominations with a view to promoting 'the reunion of Christendom,' and it is not impossible that these may bear fruit, more especially as very cordial relations exist between Anglican laymen and the rank and file of the Church of Scotland. It is suggested that overtures for establishing closer relations between the two communions may be made from the Church of Scotland ere long. The hint has even been thrown out that the lead in this new movement may be taken by the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang, a popular minister of the Establishment, whose recent appointment by the secretary for Scotland as principal of Aberdeen University has proved very popular, and one of whose sons is a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England. But nothing has been decided on by the leaders of the church."

PROTESTANT BEGINNINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE impression that the Filipinos are eager for some new form of religion is not sustained by the latest reports of careful observers. Bishop Potter's views on this subject were recently quoted in these columns (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 14). The special correspondent of *The Standard* (Baptist, April 14), writes from Manila that, tho in the case of many individuals this eagerness exists, the mass of the people are not less devoted than in the past to the Roman church:

"The Filipinos love the Roman church, but loathe the Roman friars. This distinction is clear and perfectly understood here. The church is not held responsible for the crimes of the priesthood. Should the ecclesiastical authorities decide to deport the friars and discontinue the monastic orders in the Philippines, substituting secular priests in their stead, the native population may still be regarded as devoted Romanists. The opposition to friars really became threatening in the year 1876, when three secular native priests were strangled at Cavite after having been found guilty of sending in to the archbishop a protest against the friars, at the same time alleging gross immoral conduct on their part.

"I was recently presented with a cane from the upright timber of the garroting-machine upon which these Filipino padres were executed. From that hour to this popular feeling has grown hostile to the three orders of Dominicans, Augustinians, and Recolletans. As I have before observed, this hatred has not extended to the Jesuits.

"Now this may be a promising Protestant field, and it may not be. I should say that a church with democratic forms of church government would not find in the Filipino the proper temperament for easy control, after a traditional discipline of 300 years under monarchical forms. If congregational bodies gain a foothold, it will be by corporate centralization, when questions of property rights are involved. The Filipino is a weak, passionate, jealous, and revengeful character. He is withal intellectually bright. He is a brighter and morally a better man than the Cuban, and in saying this I am but repeating what Admiral Dewey has long ago said."

The writer pays high tribute to the work of Chaplain C. C. Pierce, once a Baptist, but now an ardent high-church Episcopalian:

"Upon arrival here in the autumn of 1898 he addressed himself to the task of acquiring a mastery of Spanish, and he succeeded, and is able to preach fluently in that language. In addition to his numerous duties, he sought to reach the Filipino by conducting complete Episcopal services in Spanish, and in this way influenced not a few publicly and over their own signatures to renounce Romanism. So far as practicable, he conformed to their religious notions, and, accordingly, made his altar gleam with many candles. Episcopalians have themselves expressed surprise at the splendor of ceremonial to be witnessed at the Anglo-

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American Church. Some thousands of dollars now stand to the credit in the bank of this congregation.

"Chaplain Pierce is now in the United States, and is expected to return to Manila with a large sum of money with which to erect an edifice and found a school. Not only does he attract the Filipino, but during his absence Chaplain Marvine has received into that communion several of the wealthiest Chinese in Manila, who have heretofore been at least nominally Roman Catholic. I have only words of commendation for the work that has been done by the Anglo-American Church, tho I am too much set in noncomformist ways to fully appreciate the methods adopted in this propaganda. I am so desirous that something shall be done for the good of this great city that I do not find it in my heart to criticize methods. Time will disclose the wisdom or unwisdom of these. Prophecies are not in order."

Concerning the work of other denominations, the writer says:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church has made a small beginning at the Plaza de Goiti under Dr. Goodrich, of the American Bible Society. A small day-school is in operation and a hall open to soldiers constitute the present limits of the effectiveness. A service is also held here in Spanish, and Filipinos in considerable numbers frequent the 'Institute.' The Presbyterians have organized a church, which meets at No. 69 Calle Nueva, Ermita. Spanish services are also held regularly at this mission. This is very new interest, and its history is yet to be made.

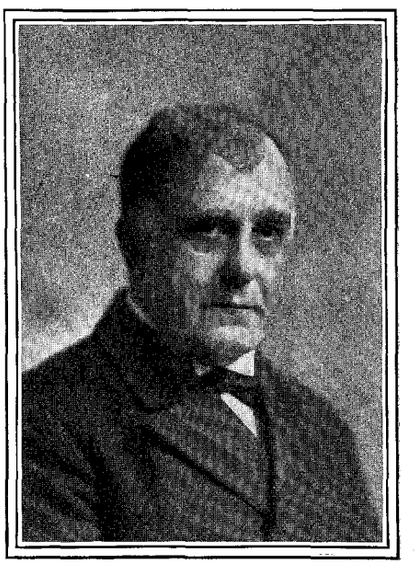
"Besides these organized efforts, there are a few independent workers who are doing I know not what in various parts. The religious crank is already upon the ground, who is addressing himself to the employment of distributing anti-Romish literature upon the street corners. He would gladly destroy the faith of the simple-minded native, tho he has nothing visible to offer instead. Some of his tracts are highly inflammatory, and deal with certain priestly scandals of which the Filipino has in his own experience probably been surfeited. To this irresponsible propaganda I am opposed. This does not help in any direction whatsoever. On the contrary, actual harm is done. Who is sufficient for these things in the Philippines? Who will solve these burning problems? Who will bind up these broken hearts? Who will pour wine and oil into these festering wounds?"

The Rev. Joseph M. Alque, S.J., director of the observatory at Manila, takes a different view of Chaplain Pierce and his work. Writing from Washington, where he is at present engaged in a scientific mission, Father Alque says (New York *Sun*, April 4):

"'Mr. Pierce might properly have confined himself to his duties as a regimental chaplain; but from the beginning he has been the pastor and servant of all sorts and conditions of men, organizing a congregation for the citizens of the United States, another for the Filipinos.' Certainly Mr. Pierce might properly have confined himself to his duties, and I have heard very prominent American officers complain that the American Government did not need to have a man in Manila organizing religious congregations of a special sect, as the American law extends equal protection to all religions, more particularly if the organization interferes, as it does, with the duties of a regimental chaplain. It was considered creditable and honorable to the Catholic chaplains of the army to see them always devoting themselves to their regiments. About the work of Mr. Pierce, I can only say that many natives mistook him for a Catholic chaplain, as he used to carry a crucifix in his uniform, and I was told that in his chapel he used candles, incense, and so forth, and also that he asked for a fee in case of a marriage. Now, ordinary people can scarcely distinguish refined differences of worship and religious doctrines. I will quote only one case, in which I had to intervene. A young Catholic man applied to Chaplain Pierce and was married by him. The man, realizing that he, Mr. Pierce, was not a Catholic priest, and that he had done wrong, became sorry for it, tried to excuse himself on the pretext of the fee, and applied to his own parish priest. I was told that this instance had been repeated many other times. It is also true, unfortunately, that some knew that he was not a Catholic chaplain, and nevertheless followed him, but such men are well described by Mr. William E. Shunk, Engineer, U.S.A., in his report, 'Intercontinental Railway,' vol. ii., p. 28. Speaking about the Indians of Colombia, he says: 'Religion in these countries is the Roman, Catholic, Apostolic, exactly adapted to the genius of the race. It is a deplorable fact that the few who reject it do not exchange it for other forms of belief, but appear to drop right down into the gloomy pit of materialism.' The few Filipinos who followed the Protestant chaplains in the Philippine Islands are of this very sort."

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

A GROUP of Presbyterian assemblies have been in session during the past fortnight, including the Presbyterian Church North in St. Louis, the Presbyterian Church South in Atlanta, the United Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Chattanooga. Of these the General Assembly at St. Louis is the most important and influential, representing the supreme governing body of a church organization with nearly a million communicants and over seven thousand ministers. There were present more than five hundred ministers and elders, and Dr. Robert F. Sample, of New York, the retiring moderator, delivered the opening sermon. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, was elected moderator. His election is accepted by the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* "as evidence that the conservatives who oppose the revision of Presbyterianism's historic creed are in the majority at the St. Louis gathering." An "added honor" was conferred upon Philadelphia by the selection of that city as the seat of the next General Assembly.



REV. DR. CHARLES A. DICKEY,
The new Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

The question of Sunday observance came up early for discussion, and radical resolutions were adopted declaring against the purchase and reading of Sunday newspapers, and against "all forms of excursions, sports, and amusements" on that day. The Assembly went so far as to request the St. Louis newspapers to omit all mention of its sessions in their Sunday editions. The Chicago *Evening Post* voices vigorous dissent from this action, and declares:

"To make the day of rest insufferably dull is the best way to promote, instead of preventing, desecration. . . . What will be the effect of such a newspaper policy as is proposed? The Sunday editions will continue, but the amount of good, improving, inspiring matter will be considerably reduced! Would this conduce to the promotion of morality and the strengthening of religion?"

On the other hand, the Indianapolis *News* says:

"We may not with impunity deny to the race an opportunity for meditation, for rest from turmoil, as well as toil, a time in which the better part of man shall have a chance to build itself anew, to add to the strength of the moral nature. We need the just medium. We need a condition of things in which the man who works shall have a time for rest—rest of mind and of body. We might have got on further in the right way if the churches had given fuller life to their belief in this regard. If we are not to have the churches as a source from which a living impulse shall come to preserve to mankind one day in the week of freedom from work and opportunity for rest, where shall we find that source? Verily, the Sunday question is something that the

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churches everywhere could profitably consider, not merely by way of definition, but as an exercise of religion."

The most important matter before the Assembly is the question of creed revision. After lengthy discussion, which has been foreshadowed in the religious and secular press during many months past and recorded in these columns, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote to appoint a committee of fifteen to inquire of the presbyteries concerning their views as to a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, to report to the Assembly in 1901. It is probable, therefore, that the chief subject of discussion in the Northern Presbyterian Church during the coming year will be that of creed revision.

On the other hand, no action nor even discussion of this subject has arisen in the Southern Presbyterian Assembly. The Presbyterian Church South, which constitutes a distinct religious denomination, is, as is well known, much more conservative than the Northern Church. An overture from a presbytery in Brazos, Texas, asking the Assembly to modify the statements of the Confession regarding the eternal damnation of non-elect infants, was reported negatively by the committee to which it had been referred, and a resolution was adopted precluding the possibility of any discussion over the Confession.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was founded early in the century partly in protest against some of the extreme Calvinistic views of the Presbyterian Church, has always rejected what it terms the doctrine of "fatality" in the Confession, and naturally its sympathies are with the revisionists of the older body. Its sessions have been largely devoted to matters of administration, to educational questions, and to missions.

In the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Atlanta, questions of a doctrinal nature have not been under discussion. A substantial increase is reported in the membership of this religious body, which numbers about 118,000 communicants.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD ROME.

THE discussion of the "Away-from-Rome" agitations, especially as seen in the religious life of Austro-Hungary and France, has in recent months been so prominent a factor in scores of journals that a counter-agitation, namely, one in the direction of Rome, has been rather overlooked. Even aside from the ritualistic movement in England, there has been evident in some circles a certain trend that has carried those whom it has influenced back into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church. A series of special articles has lately appeared on this subject by the noted German *littérateur*, Hans Fischer, entitled "Die Hin zu Rom-Bewegung," as illustrated especially by the conversion of the gifted but revolutionary Swedish poet, August Strindberg. This is all the more timely as it appears at the moment when the Protestants of Germany are chagrined to learn that Frau Gnauck-Kühn, the leading woman representative of the Protestant agitation in favor of Christian Socialism, whose addresses in past years at national Protestant conferences had been reechoed throughout the Protestant church, has recently become a convert to Rome and is anxious to publish in Protestant papers, too, her reasons for this step. Fischer in discussing this movement says substantially as follows:

In contrast to the away-from-Rome agitation, as seen in its greatest potency in Austria, it is perfectly correct to speak of a movement toward Rome among certain classes of literary men of our day, and as is usual in the case of extreme and radical movements in literature, this too has come via France, and this country has furnished the first and most noteworthy examples of the agitations. Paul Verlaine, probably the greatest of modern French lyric poets, shortly before his death found his way back to the fold of the only saving church. Huysmans, one of the most consistent and persistent writers of the naturalistic school in France, even more pronounced in his naturalistic philosophy than Zola, has become a monk. The genial humorist, Joséphin Péladon, already for years, and especially in his fourteen-volume novel cycles "La Decadence latiner," preaches the gospel of a return to Rome as the only salvation for the Latin races. Barbey d'Aurévilly, who is highly esteemed in these literary circles, openly avows his preference for the same church. But the movement has overstepped the boundaries of France. The most recent converts from this class of writers have been Ola Hanssen and the Swedish poet, August Strindberg, the great skeptic and eternal doubter, for many years the rabid protagonist of the most destructive ideas in religion, politics, and Socialism. His character and conversion are typical of this Romeward movement. Strindberg has in recent years attained a somewhat international reputation for the brilliancy of his poetical productions and for his bitter attacks on "society," "marriage," "morals," and other fundamentals of the present social fabric. In his remarkable work entitled "Legends," he tells us how he learned that the ideas of right and wrong were perfectly indifferent conceptions, and that morality was philosophically and practically nothing. His career outwardly has been as varied as his inner development. In the fifty years of his life he has been a public school-teacher, an actor, a physician, a telegraph operator, a preacher, a newspaper man, an artist, a private tutor, a librarian, and a chemist. In some of his more recent works, such as "To Damascus," and "Before a Higher Judge," he has shown some signs of sober reflection, and now this reaction has ended with his entrance into the Church of Rome.

Why do such men as Strindberg, when they break with their own past, find their way into the Roman Catholic Church? The greatest mistake would be to imagine that this is caused by a reawakened conscience. In not one of these cases have any religious motives been made a prominent factor or force in this singular step. A psychological analysis of their change leads to entirely different agencies. Their original naturalistic and radical ideas and ideals can not end otherwise than in a perfect wreck of their physical and mental natures. At bottom they were men devoted to sensualism, and their end is bankruptcy. What they want is an opportunity to rest, to recuperate, to have the opportunity to be restored to health of body and mind. To obtain this they cast themselves into the arms of Roman Catholicism, and they seek in this communion not religious but only esthetic help. The magnificence of the Roman Catholic cultus, the incense of the service, the lack of all appeal to their own activity of thought, the perfect guardianship assumed by the church over its adherents, give them the opportunity they want. Protestantism under these circumstances they hate, as it makes demands on their will and insists on moral energy. These men, tired of their own wild mental career, want rest; they desire to sleep and to dream; and for this purpose they prefer the Roman Catholic cultus.

Several years ago the Norwegian poet, Arne Garborg, published a novel in which he pictured the soul career of such characters, and significantly called his book "Tired Men." In reality it appears in this work as in the cases mentioned, that the nervous disorders of these men have more to do with their conversion to Rome than the religious teachings and tenets of the church herself. In close connection with this fact is the notable phenomenon in modern literature, especially in Germany, that while there is no Romeward tendency on a large scale noticeable, nevertheless there is a pronounced revival of interest in romance and mystic literature, which in earlier periods has gone hand-in-hand with a revival of a Roman Catholic propaganda in literary circles.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE latest official Roman Catholic census, which is very carefully prepared, shows a surprising strength of that church in this country. There are altogether 10,129,677 Roman Catholics in the United States. In the archdiocese of New York alone (not the province) there are 825,000—more than all the Protestant Episcopalians in the United States, more than all the Congregationalists by 200,000, and much more than any of the separate Lutheran bodies.

IN a pamphlet on "Atheists and Agnostics," Mr. F. M. Holland tells of a sexton who, when asked by the rector why a certain wealthy parishioner had ceased coming to church, and whether the neglect was due to Latitudinarianism, replied, "No, sir; it's wusser nor that!" "Then it must be Unitarianism?" "No, sir; wusser nor that!" "Ah! Perhaps it is agnosticism?" "Oh, no, sir! It's wusser nor that!" "But it can't be atheism?" "No, sir! It's wusser nor that!" "But there can't be anything worse than atheism." "Oh, yes, sir! It's rheumatism."

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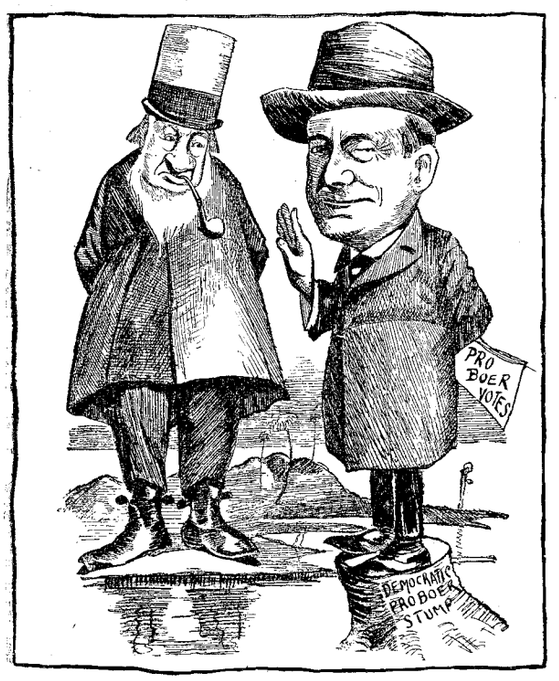
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BOER DELEGATION.

RARELY has the voyage of a little knot of persons been watched with greater interest by Europeans than the trip of the Boer emissaries to the United States. It is admitted by most European writers that an American President has no greater right to plunge his country into a war with doubtful issue than has a European monarch. A few sarcastic individuals wonder whether American humanitarianism goes far enough to absorb a couple of states despite the claims of Great Britain; and hint that these states might object to Anglo-Saxon domination in their internal affairs as much if the suzerain were American as if it were English. Others, again, assuming that the British empire has proved itself unable to carry on a war against a great power, in this struggle with a handful of patriotic white men in South Africa, suggest that the United States should help the Boers and annex Canada for our trouble. The British papers, on the whole, consider reference to our attempt to crush Filipino hopes for independence as sufficient to deter us from interfering with Britain's efforts to civilize the barbarous Dutch. *The St. James's Gazette*, which has always argued along this line, ridicules the thought that Americans would listen with more than passive sentiment to people whose mother tongue is not English, and says of the Boer emissaries:



EQUIVOCAL KINDNESS.

MR. KRUGER: "Dot vas very kind oph you to make dose appeals on behalf of my oppressed country."
MR. BRYAN: "Oh, that's all right, Colonel. I only hope the Republicans don't do the same thing." —*Montreal Herald.*

"It is to be feared that their European trip has been a disappointment, and we have a shrewd idea that they will get but cold comfort from the hard-headed Anglo-Saxons on the other side of the Atlantic. They will get warm expressions of sympathy no doubt in various quarters, but soft words will not stay the march of Roberts and Destiny. It must, however, be disappointing to some of our friends in this country not to have had an opportunity of entertaining these gentle Boers at St. Ermin's Hotel. Messrs. Fischer and Wessels are themselves devotees of 'accurate information.' Mr. Fischer has explained that their purpose in going to America is 'to rectify erroneous opinions and to make known the truth.'"

In *The Nineteenth Century*, a magazine hardly second in influence to *The North American Review*, the *Deux Mondes*, or the *Deutsche Revue*, an American named Bowers, after repeating the accusations against the Boers with which every reader of current English literature is familiar, declares that the United States will not interfere because she is the natural heir of the British empire. The Toronto *Globe*, one of the largest and best edited of Canadian papers, says:

"There are only two ways in which the Boers can hope the United States may help them: either (1) by asking Britain to stop the war, or (2) by making war against the British to help the Boers. . . . But the country that was mainly preserved from any such interference during her war with Spain by British firmness is not very likely to interfere in the South African war at the bidding of the Boers. Interference with military force is a still wilder and more absurd idea. That the nation which is still fighting to subjugate the Filipinos should make war against Britain, to prevent her defending her people and the interests of justice and civilization in Africa, deserves no answer."

In another issue *The Globe*, which is edited very much after the pattern of the New York *Herald*, admits that a large number of the best Americans oppose Great Britain in the Boer war on purely ethical grounds, without the slightest doubt that the English-speaking peoples are at least equal to any others.

It would be useless to deny that English-speaking Americans stood high in the estimate of the Boers. They have always received preference where English-speaking officials were required, and, except in the case of capitalists, have been treated with great consideration. Even men like Mr. Lionel Phillips escaped hard punishment for siding with the Rhodes faction at the time of the Jameson raid. The appeal of the delegates of the Boers, set forth in the following summary taken from the Paris *Gaulois*, is therefore based upon reciprocity:

"We go to ask the Americans to help us in ending this cruel war, they whose countrymen are fighting and dying on our side. . . . We go to tell them that we are willing to put our quarrel before a tribunal of arbitration. . . . We are willing to let the United States judge our case."

The Paris *Journal des Débats* says:

"It is, of course, quite possible that the Americans may interfere. In that case the love of the Boers will only be equal to the disinterested sympathies which enabled the Americans to vent their dislike of Spain. The question simply is whether the United States thinks the time has come to settle a boundary quarrel which sooner or later must be attended to."

THE MAN ON THE FENCE.

PAUL KRUGER: "Say, you kin annex these two watermelons."
UNCLE SAM: "Yes, sonny, but who'll annex the bull-dog?" —*Montreal Telegram.*

On the whole, however, it was doubted even before the Boer

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deputation left Europe that the United States Government would intervene.

"The members of the deputation," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "do not despair of the Boers' ability to hold their own. Why should we? Their own intrepid courage is the Boers' best and only protection against brutal Britain." The Amsterdam *Wochenzeitung* publishes a statement by the delegates, from which we take the following:

"1. Altho disturbed, the position of the Boers was not desperate when the deputation left, as Lord Roberts has found out since then. 2. There is no disagreement among the Boer leaders. Nothing but the tenfold numerical superiority of the British gave Roberts his slight advantage. 3. The foreigners—especially the Germans—fight well. The pity is, there is not enough of them. 4. They will be looked after in the same way as the Boers, after the war. 5. Johannesburg is safe unless strategical reasons lead to its destruction. 6. Foreign shareholders of mines will not suffer seriously if the Boers win. 7. The Boers will not leave the country if vanquished. It would take a couple of soldiers to each Boer to enslave them as is contemplated. 8. The English will oblige by exhibiting explosive or expansive bullets fitting any rifles except their own. 9. Even if the Boers are beaten, Britain will not profit in the way of business. Boer men and women will pay a shilling more for German, American, or French goods rather than buy an article of British manufacture, as they are convinced that nothing but British greed has caused the war."

There is little, if any, chance that the government of any European country will interfere. The Munich *Vaterland* says:

"The facts are enough, and the facts are that 250,000 British are sent to kill or imprison 50,000 Christian people, of good Teutonic stock. But 'civilized,' 'humanitarian' Europe does not raise a finger; some of the powers even assist the British murderers. Fie!!"

Like the French in the times of our own struggle against Britain, the Russians are deeply moved. Not a single Russian paper defends Britain's attitude, and many demand armed intervention on the part of the big northern empire. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The best intervention would be if somewhere else in the world Great Britain had to defend herself. Not much is needed. If Great Britain can not send additional troops to South Africa, if she is forced even to withdraw a few battalions, the Boers would be sufficiently relieved."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE TURKISH-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

THE United States having renewed the pressure upon the Sultan in connection with the Armenian indemnity claims, the attitude of the European powers having special interests to promote in Turkey becomes a question of some moment. Russia is supposed to have designs upon the Sultan's territory in several quarters, and she always displays keen concern in matters affecting the "sick man" of the near East. Her leading papers have commented on American threats against the Porte in a sharp and hostile tone. Here is the view expressed by the *Novoye Vremya*:

"Turkey can escape unpleasant reprisals, in the shape of an American naval demonstration in her waters, by turning for mediation to the power nearest to her. The Sultan's recent irade granting Russia special privileges in Asia Minor as regards railway construction shows that our friendship is appreciated on the shores of the Bosporus. Further cementing of good neighborly relations is of course highly desirable alike to us and to Turkey. In the interest of peace, the chief preserver of which is Russia, it is necessary to avert all acute conflicts. In all that relates to the near East, where the equilibrium is not characterized by complete stability, and where the least disturbance might lead to serious complications, it behooves Russia to be particularly attentive.

"On the basis of the convention elaborated at The Hague, which allows mediation and friendly interference in international disputes, it is possible to take a hand in the present controversy. This would maintain the peace and relieve our old neighbor, Turkey, from her difficulty."

More emphatic are the comments of the *Novosti*, which says:

"Having extended her sphere of activity, the United States must of course submit to the terms of the European international code. Turkey was admitted at the Paris congress of 1856 into the European union of nations, and she had representatives at The Hague. Therefore she must be treated like any other European power. . . . . .

"Europe is not in the habit of looking with indifference on events in Turkey, and the appearance of an American squadron in one of her ports would create an impression far from agreeable. She is not another China. It is to be hoped that at Washington common sense will prevail over all other influences. We must either recognize that the difficulty with Turkey is susceptible of adjustment by arbitration, and in that case the convention concluded at The Hague must be applied, or else it is to be concluded that the United States is simply seeking a pretext for intermeddling in the purely European Eastern question.

"In either case, it will be the duty of all the European powers to take measures to protect their legitimate interests. Turkey is under European guardianship, and it will therefore be necessary for the United States to reckon, in some way or another, with the wishes of the former power's trustees and guardians. If the Porte deems the American demands excessive and unjust, it can ask any of the governments to undertake a settlement by mediation. Should this fail of the desired effect, the Porte can, and is entitled to, ask for the reference of the issue to an arbitral tribunal."

The *Novosti* accuses England of egging on this country to extreme measures in the hope of diverting attention from South Africa and involving the United States in still greater entanglements.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

WHILE large sums are being collected for the starving millions in India, it is almost forgotten that Russia, too, is suffering from a famine, which has become chronic in some of the southern and southwestern provinces. A correspondent of the Berlin *Boersen Courier* blames the great landowners mainly for this state of things. We summarize as follows:

It can not be said that the wealthy are indifferent. Soup-kitchens have been established in many towns, coal is sold below cost to the poor and often given away, and there is much willingness to provide medical aid, as the famine breeds disease. Nor is the Government idle. Seed corn is distributed free of charge and taxes are remitted. But all this assistance is only palliative. The farmers are too poor to withstand a series of bad harvests. The land has been cut up into lots which are too small for the families, for the great landlords oppose all attempts to bring about a more just division of the soil. The peasants are, therefore, forced to work as day laborers, and as such they can not earn enough to support their families except in the industrial districts. The ruin of the peasants is a foregone conclusion under these circumstances, and the famine only hastens the end. During the summer months the peasants will obtain some, tho badly paid, employment on the large estates, and their own grain will keep them until the beginning of the winter. Then the time of starvation begins once more. The only remedy is the strengthening of Russian industries. Sooner or later revolts will take place which may endanger the state. That bullets will then be thought a fitting remedy for all economical evils may be doubted. Even Russia is too far advanced for that.

The *Ruskaya Myssl* points out that the condition of the peasants is to-day as bad as before their emancipation in the '60s. It says further:

"Bad harvests are caused by chance, and can not be prevented. But famine, with its attendant typhoid, scurvy, and other evils, should be prevented. Were the peasants better educated, were

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they not weakened, there would be less apathy, less mortality in years of famine. The increase of industries is not enough to remedy the evil. The factory has entered into the village in many cases only to make matters worse. What is needed is a thorough reorganization of the laws regarding the division of property among the farming population."

The Government tries to remedy the evil by assisting emigration to the eastern parts of the empire. But this does not permanently relieve the overcrowded villages, as Russian families increase very fast. The worst enemy of the peasants is, according to many authorities, neither the landed gentry nor the sudden rise of industries which has made the peasant half farm laborer, half factory hand, but their peculiar commission, which prevents them from owning the land they till, and makes improvement very difficult.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN FLEET AND ITS MEANING.

THE continued assertion on the part of English publications that Germany must be wiped out to insure the happiness of Great Britain has produced the impression throughout the world that, sooner or later, in the interest of "Anglo-Saxon humanity and civilization," an attempt will be made to destroy the inferior Teuton. The acceptance of a naval policy on the part of the German empire therefore creates no surprise anywhere. The St. Petersburg *Birshewiya Viedomosti* says:

"The greater England's successes in South Africa, the greater the need of defensive measures on the part of other nations. . . . Public opinion in Germany as well as in France realizes this. Hence the people submit to the brutal necessity of building a fleet, which is the best guaranty for the preservation of their liberty."

The Paris *Journal des Débats*, referring to the meeting of the emperors at Berlin on the majority of Kaiser Wilhelm's eldest son, says:

"It is not without significance that France was represented by her ambassador in a special mission. . . . Peaceful as was that reunion, it can not blind us to the fact that peace is hardly in the keeping of the powers of Central Europe to-day. However much peace may be desired there, and however little suited the ground may be for a conflagration, it is necessary for the Continent to show a united front."

It has not been easy for the German Government to obtain parliamentary sanction for the creation of a moderately effective fleet. Much assistance was rendered, however, by the British press. Reiterating that, as *The Saturday Review* expressed it, "every Englishman throughout the world would be the richer the day after Germany's destruction," they convinced even the German Radicals that Germany would not be allowed to win bloodless victories without being attacked. H. Dietzel, in the Berlin *Nation*, writes in the main as follows:

The stronger the German fleet, the better assured will be the peace of the world. It will produce sober second thought. Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina will take care that the "great republic" does not extend her sway over Central and South America, if necessary with the help of England, France, and Germany. That Germany must be reckoned with will have a pacifying effect upon Great Britain and the United States. That these two nations wish to inaugurate an era of bloodshed is quite possible. But the result of their adventures is not encouraging. England may in the end win in South Africa, but it will cost her much more than she bargained for. "Great powers need such lessons at times," says Leroy-Beaulieu; "the French got them in the days of Louis XIV. and Napoleon, the British are getting them now." What the jingoes of New York and London experience is not likely to encourage them. The peace of the world is likely to be more firmly established by the lessons taught John Bull and Uncle Sam in South Africa, Cuba, and the Philippines.

The German Reichstag has accepted the new navy bill in committee, striking off about ten per cent. This will give Germany a fleet of forty battle-ships and fifty cruisers. Ten cruisers for foreign service have been struck off, but the London *St. James's Gazette* thinks that this is not likely to affect the efficiency of the fleet. It says:

"The German admiralty has only to order its constructors to design its vessels with good seagoing qualities, and a respectable coal-carrying capacity, and then they can go anywhere. When once the need for fighting with them has arisen, the 'war lord' will not allow deputies of any party to dictate to him the use he is to make of the armed forces of the empire."

It is well known in England that German armaments are generally much more extensive than the newspapers advertise, and that ships are built not slower but faster than the schedule demands. Many English papers hint that the German fleet is intended chiefly to oppose the United States. The London *Spectator* says:

"Germany, to take a concrete example by way of illustration, will get into a dispute, say, with Brazil, and will prepare to occupy the southern provinces in order to protect her subjects and restore order. America will thereupon quote the Monroe doctrine, and then the Monroe doctrine will be quietly but quite firmly ignored. The next move will be America's. If she is strong enough she must send her fleet wherever the German fleet is to be found and destroy it. If and when that is done, nothing will be easier than to enforce the Monroe doctrine, for nobody can reach, much less hold, a part of Brazil or Central America without having the command of the sea—or at any rate the relative command of the sea. . . . We do not wish to be alarmists, we do not wish to tempt America into warlike courses, we do not wish to make ill blood between America and Germany. But we love America and her people, and so have a duty to perform. It would be doing America a very ill service to pretend that she has nothing to fear, and to join in the outcry against Mr. Elihu Root because he has spoken out."

The Saturday Review doubts that we have still even a moral claim to insist upon the recognition of the Monroe doctrine, and adds:

"Their *right* to do so has never been unquestioned, even when they confined their operations strictly to the American continent, but now that they have chosen to appear as a conquering power in the Eastern seas and among the West Indies, the claim is being gradually exposed in all its naked extravagance."

The Germans themselves disclaim all intention to annex parts of South America. But they do declare most emphatically that they will not permit the United States to interfere with the formation of a state in which the German element is predominant. Some parts of Brazil are likely to turn out this way, and, always in the interest of "humanity and civilization," Americans and English, according to the Brazilian papers, warn the Portuguese and Indians against the dangers of being ruled by a German-speaking majority. The Germans of Brazil, who number among them a strong leaven of people who reemigrated from the United States, have no wish to become benevolently assimilated by the English-speaking races. Neither does it seem absolutely certain that the German-speaking citizens in the United States regard Anglo-Saxonism as an undiluted blessing. H. F. Urban, a German-American writer of no little influence, writes to the following effect in the Berlin *Zukunft*:

It is a naive bit of arrogance when the Monroe doctrine is used to proclaim a kind of supremacy over South America. As to the so-called unification, pacification, and improvement of South America, we know what that means. It is merely an Anglo-Saxon circumscription for pilfering territory. The South Americans know all that. If the United States wants to prevent a European power from setting foot in South America, she must use cannon. The Monroe doctrine is not worth the paper it is written on.

Many German papers ridicule the idea that either the United States or Great Britain would do anything just. The United

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States tariff legislation, the attitude of both powers in Samoa, the alleged attempt of Great Britain to destroy German shipping by interfering with German vessels, are all quoted as illustrations. According to the most influential German publications Germany is not willing to trust the Anglo-Saxon, but abides by a trial of strength. The Hamburg *Correspondent* says:

"The Monroe doctrine has never had more than an apparent existence. It has now been thrown overboard by the Americans themselves, as they have gone beyond their own continent to demonstrate the right of the stronger. Henceforth American questions like all others are merely questions of power."

The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* expresses the opinion of many other German papers by saying that "Uncle Sam loves to stalk around rattling a sword, especially at election times."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH VIEWS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S brief run for the Presidency has not attracted much notice abroad, except in the British empire where the reelection of Mr. McKinley is hoped for with almost national interest. Admiral Dewey does not come off without some scathing criticism, and the British think the joke "Dewey want to be President?—'Ee *do!*" very funny. The London *Saturday Review* says:

"What can have prompted the extraordinary conduct of this 'modern Nelson' is matter for conjecture. The most charitable suggestion is that he desires to make Mr. McKinley's election sure. The most probable is that he has allowed his head to be turned by popular adulation. It would be interesting to know in what fundamental principles of foreign policy he disagrees with the President. What is the view of the hero of Manila regarding the future of the Philippines? The fact is that the victories of the American forces were so lightly achieved that the extravagant laudation of the populace has led a worthy sailor grossly to overrate his personal importance, and a few designing politicians are trying to make use of his name by fostering his vanity."

The Spectator reveals its knowledge of history and of American politics in the following:

"The 'bosses' of American parties are in consternation. Admiral Dewey, who took Santiago, has consented to stand for the Presidency as 'the candidate of the people'—that is, without a party nomination—and Mr. Hanna and Mr. Platt are wild with rage and doubt. Suppose the admiral draws away half a million voters from the two parties, what becomes of wirepullers' calculations? It is dreadful, and the admiral is derided and denounced by a thousand pens. As he formerly refused to engage in politics, some strong pressure must have been put upon him, and we fancy it proceeds from that section of the Democrats which is in favor of gold and expansion. They are so afraid of Mr. Bryan that they would rather wreck their party than see him President. If that hypothesis is correct, Mr. McKinley's reelection is almost a certainty."

In Canada, on the whole, the admiral's chances are regarded as slight. The Toronto *Saturday Night* says:

"The people hereabouts and in South Africa would be glad if General Dewet, of Pretoria, were capturing as few votes as is Admiral Dewey of Washington. The people of Washington are laughing Admiral Dewey and his wife out of the Presidential campaign, but General Dewet, at Dewetsdorp, recently captured four hundred and fifty British prisoners, together with a large quantity of ammunition. General Dewet seems to be running well in the Transvaal, but it is not a pleasant thought to us that so many Britishers are going with him."

The Montreal *Herald*, however, says:

"Dewey has shown a good deal of hard sense in such of his letters and despatches as have been made public, and there is little doubt that any treatment of the new possessions to which he might assent would be wiser and more consistent with American institutions than the course that has been pursued by the present Administration, controlled, as the Porto Rico incident showed, by a plutocracy. If Dewey adheres to his determination, there may be some sensations in American politics this year, and the despatch announcing the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila will probably pass into history as the most successful of all campaign documents."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Luther and Polygamy.

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Your valuable publication of April 28 contained an interesting historical statement signed by C. A. Wendell. The candor of the writer is evident, and his earnest desire for truth commendable. His purpose is to repel the charge made against Luther as justifying polygamy by his formal permission given to Philip of Hesse to have two wives at the same time. This charge was revived in a more extended form lately, by its having been used in Congress in defense of a member elected from Utah. The incident is of public notoriety.

Mr. Wendell does not explicitly deny the historical truth of the fact, which, he says, "is certainly a sad blemish on the character of Luther, *if it is true.*" The phrase "if it is true," which I have presumed to italicize, indicates that Mr. W. would clearly imply a doubt as to the truth of the action of Luther. But Michelet, in his favorable Life of Luther, makes doubt impossible. He writes: "He (Luther) dared not condemn that which the Old Testament sanctioned; besides, the doctrine illustrated and invoked by the landgrave was precisely that which Luther had adopted in principle from the very commencement of the Reformation." ("History of Luther," bk. 3, ch. 3.)

But a more serious aspect of the case may not be overlooked. It was not merely Luther's individual permission that was given to the landgrave; the collective assent of the leaders of his cause was engaged in sanctioning the indulgence. Thus Michelet continues: "The whole of the theologians of Wittenburg assembled on the occasion to frame a reply. . . . If your highness is utterly determined upon marrying a second wife, we are of opinion that it ought to be done secretly." (*Ibid.*) The secrecy is not strong evidence of moral courage or consistency. This document was signed by Luther, Melanchthon, Bucer, Corvin, Lening, Winfert, Melanther.

We now come to the point of contention made by Mr. Wendell. He quotes from Lord Herbert's "History of England under Henry VIII.," p. 144, a letter from George Casalis, Henry's agent at Rome, urging the divorce from Catherine. Casalis is alleged to have written: "Some days ago the Pope in private offered to me this proposal, as a thing of which he made much account, that your majesty might have a dispensation to have two wives."

Lord Herbert's History is not accessible to me, but Horace Walpole's opinion of the author may be accepted as indicative of what he might write about the Pope: "The History of Don Quixote was the Life of Plato." ("Encycl. Brit.," art. Herbert.) Thus characterized by Walpole, Herbert's historical accuracy may be reasonably impugned. It is also stated that "he was held up as an atheist." (*Ibid.*) Doubtless an atheist may be an honest writer, yet such a statement as that ascribed to Casalis about the alleged offer of Clement VII. may not be exempt from doubt as to its veracity when considered in such relationship and from such a source.

It is well known that Henry had many agents at different courts and at universities, urgent, and not, perhaps, overscrupulous as to the means used to advance his divorce suit. But even the ardent lover of Anne Boleyn never thought of asking for a bigamous marriage dispensation explicitly. And it is not reasonably conceivable that against one of the commonest principles of Christian doctrine and conduct Clement would make such a base proposal, *even in private.* His character as given by that eminent Protestant historian, von Ranke, repels such a charge. He says: "His conduct was remarkable for the blameless rectitude and moderation of its tenor. . . . He was a man of extensive information. He spoke with equal knowledge of his subject, whether that were theology and philosophy, etc." ("History of the Popes," vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. 3.)

It will appear impossible to reconcile blameless rectitude of conduct and extensive theological information with a vile proposal to contradict both in order to gratify the uxorious King of England.

The story of Casalis is, on its face, incredible, Even if true it was no more than the record of a private conversation, perhaps a joke; while the Lutheran decision was deliberate, formal, official.

As Mr. Wendell admits that it would be absurd to try to trace Mormonism back to this, he is commendably logical. But can he justly draw a like inference from the wholly dissimilar declaration of the fathers of Lutheranism?

(REV.) JAMES NILAN.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
May 17, 1900.

Goldwin Smith, Kipling, and Shakespeare.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your number for March 30, in your review of Prof. Goldwin Smith's book on "Shakespeare the Man," you make the author utter some grave charges against the poet; for instance: "But the dramatist makes strange mistakes. He introduced artillery in the reign of John," etc.

At the foot of Kipling's story, "Watchers of the Night," I recently pencilled a note as to his concluding paragraph which says:

"Shakespeare alludes to the pleasure of watching an engineer being shelled by his own battery. Now this shows that poets should not write about what they do not understand. Any one could have told him that sappers and gunners are perfectly different branches of the service."

Kipling is right: poets shouldn't write about what they do not understand, as I think I can show he did in the above quotation. Both he and Goldwin Smith, I suspect, have forgotten the original meaning and use of "*engine*," "*enginery*," and "*artillery*." There is, I submit, reason to believe that Shakespeare understood "an engineer" to be one using enginery—*i.e.*, any large implement of war, a catapult or a battery, *i.e.*, a battering ram.

Regarding "artillery," how do you think it would do to consult the Bible, 1 Sam., xx., 40 for instance? It reads (in the A. V.): "And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad and said unto him, Go carry *them* to the city."

The Hebrew word being "instruments," which, in part, are classed in verse 38 as "arrows." Clearly the gentlemen have lost the connection of the original and modern use of the words.

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PERSONALS.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PEDIGREE.—In a letter published in *The Standard* (London), the following is of interest:

The authority for President Kruger's pedigree is Mr. T. F. Van Vordt, B.A. ("Paul Kruger and the Rise of the South African Republic." Jacques Dusjean, Amsterdam and Kaapstad). I give the title in English, but it is a Dutch book, and I do not know if it has been translated. As he investigated the matter thoroughly, and the particulars are not given quite correctly in English papers, you will allow me to repeat them. Frans Kruger, in Berlin, marries Elizabeth Hartwigs. A son, Jacob, then seventeen, arrives in Capetown in 1713, in the service of the East Indian Company. He seems to have lost the free use of one of his hands, and is allowed to establish himself as a Burgher in Stellenbosch; marries Johanna Kemp; has eight children. The sixth one—a son, Hendrik, baptized April 8, 1725—marries Francina Cloete. It seems that this Hendrik soon went eastward, as his son Gert (Gerrit) Kruger, baptized May 21, 1750, marries, November 12, 1769, Susanna Lacya Buys, of which lady it is known that she belonged to one of the first families that went eastward. Their son, Stephanus Johannes Kruger was baptized March 15, 1778, in Graaff-Reynet, and this man was the grandfather of President Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger. Of course, "baptized in" means here in the district of, and thus also in the district which afterward was called Graaff-Reynet.

Stephanus Johannes Kruger marries, January 28, 1798, Sophia Margaretha Steenkamp; lives in what afterward was Tarka; "treks" in 1836 with Potgieter. One of his sons, Caspar Jan Hendrik, born 1804, marries Elsie Francina Steyn, daughter of Doun Steyn, of Bulhoek, near actual Colesberg. They remain there some time, and in that place the President is born October 10, 1825.

A SOCIALISTIC novel from the pen of the Duchess of Sutherland has attracted much attention in England recently, and many people are asking how the young Duchess of Sutherland has managed to see so much of the inside of the Socialist movement, and how she has learned to steer among the curious cross currents. It fell out thus: More than two years ago Miss Margaret Macmillan, a well-known Socialist speaker and writer, was lecturing one Sunday in the Morris Labor Church at Leek, in Staffordshire. The duchess was hard by, at Trentham. Her mind was already occupied with the education of the people, what it was, and what it might be, and also with the hideous condition of life and labor in the potteries, which lay as it were just outside her palace gates. She determined to hear for herself what a highly educated woman, a leader of Socialist thought and activity, had to say. The duchess dropped into the lecture-hall just as any other item in the audience did. She was introduced to Miss Macmillan after the lecture under some simple, commonplace name, and after a long talk revealed her full personality and begged for a continuance of the intercourse. The friendship thus began ripened steadily. The duchess, in her ardor and research, visited Bradford (where Miss Macmillan is a member of the school board) in the dripping days of a black November and saw for herself what the children and the schools and the life of a great manufacturing town were like.

The following picture of Miss Macmillan, from "Mainly about People," is strangely at variance with the general conception of the Socialist agitator: "Miss Macmillan lives a simple, not to say austere life, with her books and her own idealism as chief companions, in the cozy little nest she has made for herself. Years ago she decided to set aside all opportunity of luxury and to devote herself to the labor movement, in which she has been one of the most inspiring, and at the same time one of the most chastening influences. In fireside talk she is perfectly delightsome; full of quaint, subtle, elusive humor, and quick to make thumb-nail sketches of her friends and acquaintances. She has written many brief ephemeral things. Whether she will bring her powers to bear on a larger work, time will show."

COLONEL BADEN-POWELL, who at the outbreak of the Transvaal war asked to be placed in "a warm corner," has now held his "little corner" long enough to break all British siege records, including that of Lucknow. The place he has held so long, by the way, is, according to *Collier's Weekly*, pronounced Mahf'king, not Mafeking. In regard to the colonel himself, Dr. Haig Brown, his former headmaster at Charter House, has this to say: "I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced," said the doctor. "The 'a' in Baden is generally given the sound 'ah,' but it should have the usual sound of 'a,' as in 'Bathing Towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school. The boy was essentially the father of the man; he was very active, lively, full of fun and amusement, and exceedingly popular with his schoolfellows."

The colonel's father was the late Professor Baden-Powell, and he is descended on his mother's

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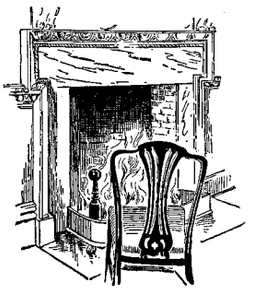
How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

If You Have a Fireplace

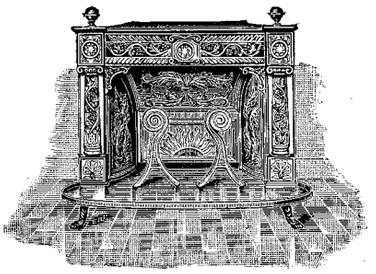


you can secure four times the usual amount of heat by using a

Jackson Ventilating Grate

This grate has heat-saving chambers in which outdoor air is warmed, resulting in perfect ventilation and economical heat. Two rooms on the same or different floors can be thoroughly heated with one of these grates in the most severe weather.

If You Have No Fireplace



you can secure the effect of the ordinary open grate by using a

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These are direct copies of Colonial Franklins, and, being made in several sizes, are adapted for various uses.

Write at once for Catalogue "D" which describes both the Ventilating Grates and the Franklins.

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Contains no fats or grease to clog the pores.

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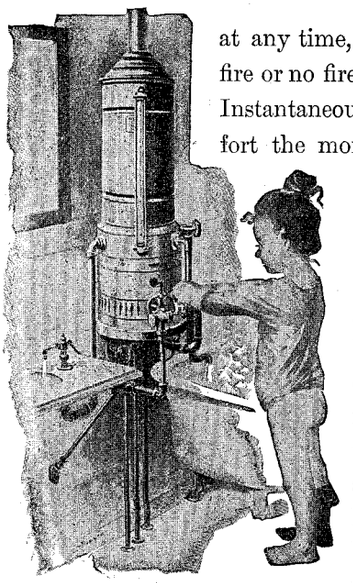
side from a family which achieved distinction in the naval service. He was educated at Charter House, and at the age of nineteen he joined the Thirteenth Hussars, serving as adjutant with his regiment in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa. Thus he made the acquaintance of the Cape very early in his career, an acquaintance to be resumed on more than one memorable occasion afterward. He was despatched to Cape Town again in 1887 as assistant military secretary to Gen. Sir Henry Smith. He held this appointment for two years, and during that period he served in the Zululand operations, and came in for mention in the despatches—always an honor, but even more so in those days than now. Then he was appointed military secretary to the governor of Malta, who, tho he had no power to do so, gave him the local and temporory rank of major. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was commander-in-chief at the time, and by his command Baden-Powell had to substitute two stars for the one crown on his shoulder-cords His next step made him the youngest colonel in the British army.

TOUJOURS LA POLITESSE.—"During a recent sharp skirmish," says *The Sphere*, "an English officer in South Africa noticed that one of his guns was in danger. Calling an officer to his side he requested him to go and help the captain to try and bring it in. 'Pardon,' he added, as the officer turned to obey, 'perhaps you do not know the captain.' The officer had not the pleasure. 'I'll introduce you, then—charming fellow,' said his lordship, and, regardless of bursting shells and puffs of dirt which marked the pitch of bullets all around them, he cantered along the hillside with him. 'Captain,' he shouted, 'let me introduce my friend. Mr. B—Captain A. He will lend you a hand to bring in that gun; hope neither of you will be knocked over doing it.'"

A HOT BATH IN FIVE MINUTES



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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An "Anti."—"I am an anti," declared Sammy Snaggs, whose father is an ardent expansionist. "You are what?" demanded the elder Snaggs, with great surprise. "I am an anti," repeated Sammy: "an anti-spankationist."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The Table Turned.—STUBB: "There goes a man who used to address thousands of people every day."

PENN: "What is he doing now?"

STUBB: "Addressing circulars at $6 per week."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Absent-Minded.—CUSTOMER: "Give me ten cents worth of paregoric, please."

DRUGGIST: "Yes, sir."

CUSTOMER (absent-mindedly): "How much is it?"

DRUGGIST: "A quarter."—*Exchange.*

Mixed.—One of the signs in the grocery store announced—"Raspberry jam, 25c. the jar." "Ah!" said Mrs. Newliwed, "Isn't that dam jear?" "Beg pardon!" exclaimed the grocer. She tried it again. "I said, isn't that dam dear?" Then she blushed vividly and retired in confusion.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Catching.—MAMMA: "What is Willie crying about"

BRIDGET: "Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Green's."

MAMMA: "Well, why didn't you let him go?"

BRIDGET: "They were having charades, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't sure as he'd had 'em yet."—*Exchange.*

Confidence.—MASTER: "Describe the route

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you would have to follow to get to the Martinique Islands."

PUPIL: "I first proceed to Southampton——"

MASTER: "Well, and then?"

PUPIL: "Then I go on board a steamer, and leave the rest to the captain, who knows the way much better than I do."—*Tit-Bits.*

From a Scene of War.—"It makes me shudder," said the Filipino, who, having nothing else to do, was leisurely retreating, "to read about these fights in Kentucky." "Yes," replied his companion; "and these lynchings in Texas." "And these garrotings in Porto Rico." "And these attempted assassinations in Europe." "And other disturbances too numerous to mention. Brother, I sometimes fear that we do not appreciate the benefits of our lot. Truly, this condition called 'peace' must be a fearful thing."—*Washington Star.*

Some Authors.—The most cheerful author—Samuel Smiles.

The noisest author—Howells.

The tallest author—Longfellow.

The most flowery author—Hawthorne.

The holiest author—Pope.

The most amusing author—Thomas Tickell.

The happiest author—Gay.

The most fiery author—Burns.

The most talkative author—Chatterton.

The most distressed author—Akenside.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

The Flight of Time.—OLD MED: "Well, old man, how'd you sleep last night? Follow my advice about counting up?"

NEW MED: "Yes, indeed. Counted up to 18,000."

OLD MED: "Bully! And then you fell asleep, eh!"

NEW MED: "Guess not! It was morning by that time, and I had to get up."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 21.—Lord Roberts sends despatches announcing the relief of Mafeking.

Sir Redvers Buller reports that his advance has been delayed, owing to the destruction of the railroad line.

May 22.—A cavalry squadron of Colonel Bethune's force is ambushed by the Boers.

May 23.—Lord Roberts's army reaches the Rhenoster River on its march to Pretoria, the cavalry under General French crossing over and General Hamilton's column seizing Heilbron; the Boers retreat northward.

May 24.—Lord Roberts's army resumes its march from the Rhenoster River to the Vaal.

May 25.—Lord Roberts's infantry forces were within thirty-five miles of the Vaal River on Thursday, General French's cavalry being in advance; General Buller was holding a strong Boer force at Laing's Nek; General Hunter, on the western border, occupied Vryburg.

May 26.—Lord Roberts announces that the British advance forces cross the Vaal River on the Queen's birthday.

May 27.—Lord Roberts announces the passage of the Vaal by the main British army on Sunday, unopposed, the Boers falling back to positions near Johannesburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 21.—*Philippines:* Owing to the **disturbed conditions in Southern Luzon,** the order for municipal government will not be put in force in those districts.

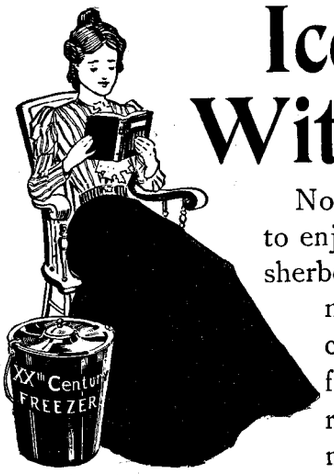
May 22.—*Philippines:* Two complete companies of **Filipinos surrender at Tarlos** to the American forces.

The **Queen Regent of Spain** signs the postal convention with the **United States.**

Bubonic **plague** appears **at Rio Janeiro.**

MERIT ALWAYS A WINNER.

When an article obtains a distinct lead over the many others in its class it is a pretty sure sign of special merit. There are garters and hose supporters *ad libitum* on the market, but the brand known familiarly as the "Velvet Grip," made by George C. Frost Co., of Boston, has so distinct a lead as to make it difficult to even recall the name of any other.



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has all these advantages and costs less than the cheapest dash freezer. It is the only freezer which can be used as a mould. Salt cannot reach the cream, which remains frozen three times as long as in any other freezer. Why buy one of the old-fashioned kind and work at what should be a pleasure, when you can get one that freezes without grinding, will do the work just as well, and costs less money.

No. 2,	**Equal in capacity to a**	**2**	**quart dash freezer,**		**$1.50**
No. 3,	"	"	**3**	"	"	**1.75**
No. 4,	"	"	**4**	"	"	**2.00**
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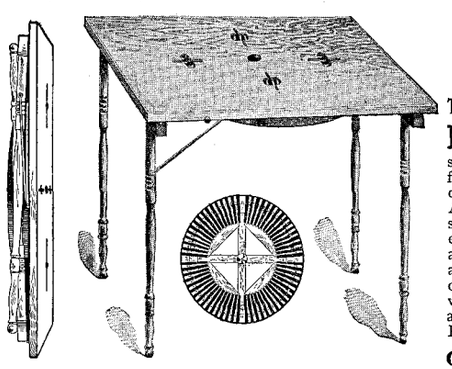

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Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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May 23.—**Mr. Griscom, United States Charge-d'Affaires at Constantinople,** presents another and more peremptory note to the Porte, demanding prompt settlement of the American missionary claims.

May 24.—**The Queen's birthday** is celebrated throughout England with unusual enthusiasm.

The powers, through their representatives at Peking, **demand of the Chinese Government** immediate suppression of the "Boxers"; otherwise the powers will land troops in China.

May 25.—More **trouble in China** caused by the "Boxers."

In the French Senate a question relating to letters **in the Dreyfus case** is discussed; the Minister of War announces that the Government **considers the case closed.**

May 26.—*Philippines:* Some **cases of bubonic plague** have occurred in the **government corral in Manila.**

A force of **Chinese cavalry have been attacked** and defeated by "Boxers."

May 27.—Disorder is spreading **in the Chinese provinces.**

Philippines: **Manila** is crowded with **natives** from interior hamlets of Luzon, **fleeing from** insurgent **conscription.**

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 21.—*Senate:* The **Post-Office appropriation bill** is passed.

House: Bills providing for an **eight-hour day on government** works and prohibiting interstate transportation of convict-made goods are passed.

May 22.—*Senate:* **Mr. Spooner speaks** in defense of the President's Philippine policy.

May 23.—*House:* The resolution for final adjournment of Congress on June 6 is adopted, **and the bill to cover extradition** in cases similar to that of Neely is passed.

May 24.—*House:* Two **amendments to the Alaskan Civil Code bill** are adopted.

May 26.—*Senate:* **The Bacon resolution,** providing for an investigation into financial affairs in Cuba, is adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 21.—**Secretary Hay,** in an interview with the **Boer delegates,** informs them that the **United States can not intervene** in the war in South Africa.

E. G. Rathbone, director-general of posts in Cuba, **is suspended** from office.

The **Kentucky governorship** contest is dropped by the United States Supreme Court on the grounds of want of jurisdiction, thus giving the office **to Beckham** (Dem.).

May 22.—**The Boer envoys are received unofficially** by President McKinley.

Charles F. W. Neely, the accused postal official, **is arrested** in a civil action brought by the Government.

May 23.—**Francis Bicknell Carpenter,** the portrait painter, dies in New York.

May 24.—Secretary Root **offers** the place of **judge advocate of Porto Rico to Charles T. Saxton,** former lieutenant-governor of New York.

The **failure** of the big brokerage firm of **Price, McCormick & Co.,** with liabilities estimated at $13,000,000, is announced.

May 25.—**The United States warns China** that the secret society known as the "Boxers" must be suppressed.

May 26.—**Governor Roosevelt held a conference** at Oyster Bay touching the Neely case, the Ice Trust, and District Attorney Gardiner's hearing.

May 27.—**Observation parties** from nearly all the prominent universities and government stations **are in the South** to obtain data regarding **the eclipse.**

St. Louis strike situation remains unchanged.

CHESS.

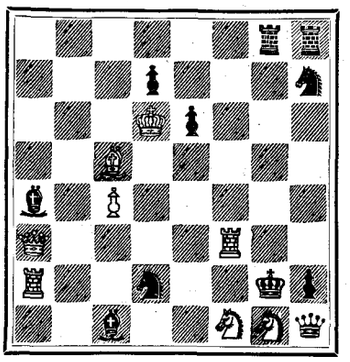
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 475.

By T. D. CLARKE.

First Prize *Sydney Morning Herald* Problem Tourney, 1899-1900.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



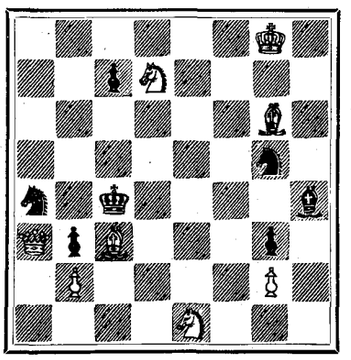
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 476.

By J. POSPISIL.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

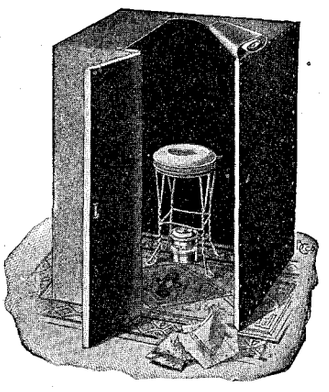
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 470.

1. Q—Q 8 / K x B	2. K—K B 3 / B—Q 3	3. Q—K R 8, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / B x B	2. P—Q 2 ch / K—B 5 (must)	3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / B—Q 3	2. Q—R 4 ch / K x B (must)	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Any other	2. Q—Q 4 ch / P x Q (must)	3. P—Q 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,



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The reason that so few solved this problem, is that they were caught in the trap of moving the B as the key-move. One of the most remarkable features of this problem is the way in which the author provides against this move of the B. And while some of the solvers got Black's first move, they did not find the second.

1. B moves / P—Kt 4 — 2. Q x Kt P / P—B 5 — Stopping P—Q 3, mate

2. Q—H 6 / B—B 4 — 3. No mate.

The Paris Tournament.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brody	1	4	Mieses	4	1
Burn	3	2	Mortimer	0	5
Didier	0	5	Pillsbury	3½	½
Janowski	4	0	Rosen	1	4
Lasker	5	0	Schlechter	2	2
Marco	4	1	Showalter	2½	2½
Maroczy	4	1	Sterling	1	4
Marshall	3	1	Tschigorin	1	3
Mason	1	4			

A GOOD COMPLEXION

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An Historical Game.

The Westminster Gazette, London, publishes a game famous by reason of the distinguished persons who played it. It was played by telegraph in 1845 between Gosport and London. The Gosport side was led by the renowned Howard Staunton and Captain Kennedy, a well-known writer of that day. The London team was marshalled by Buckle, author of "The History of Civilization," Captain Evans, of Evans Gambit fame, and George Walker, a great authority on Chess.

Bishop's Opening.

	GOSPORT. White.	LONDON. Black.		GOSPORT. White.	LONDON. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	24	R—K 2	P—Kt 3
2	B—B 4	B—B 4	25	Kt—K 3	P—R 4
3	P—Q B 3	Q—Kt 4	26	R—Q sq	P x P
4	Q—B 3	Q—Kt 3	27	Kt x Kt	P—Q 6
5	P—Q 3	Kt—Q B 3	28	R—K B 2	K—K B 2
6	B—K 3	B—Kt 3	29	Kt—Q	P—K B 4
7	B x B	R P x B	30	P x P	P x P
8	Kt—Q R 3	Kt—R 2	31	R x P	R—K 6
9	Q—Kt 3	Q x Q	32	R—B 2	P—Kt 4
10	R P x Q	P—Q 3	33	Kt—B sq	R—K 7
11	P—B 4	Kt—R 3	34	R—Q 2	Q R—K sq
12	Kt—B 3	P—K B 3	35	Kt—R 2	K R—K 6
13	K—Q 2	B—Kt 5	36	Kt x P	R x P
14	P—Q 4	Castles Q R	37	Kt—B 6	Q R—K 6
15	P—B 5	P—Q 4	38	Kt x B	R x Kt
16	B x P	B x P	39	R—B 3	R—Kt 6
17	Kt—R 4	B—Kt 5	40	R(Q2)—K B 2	R—K 7
18	Kt—B 2	K R—K sq	41	R x P	R x Kt P
19	Q R-K sq	Kt—B 3	42	RxR (K7)	R x R
20	B x Kt	P x B	43	R—Q 2	R—K 4
21	K—B sq	B—K 3		Drawn.	
22	Kt—B 3	B—Kt sq			
23	P—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5			

Chess-Nomenclature.

Much interest is taken by students of Chess concerning the names of the pieces. In *The British Chess Magazine* (May), there is a table, the most complete we have ever seen, giving the names of the pieces in eighteen languages. The writer says: "The following table gives the European Chess-terms of mediæval times. A few

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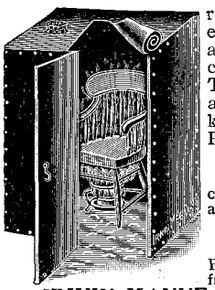

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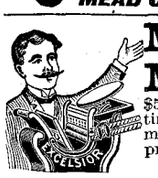

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are doubtful as to antiquity, but are in use now or have been."

English.	*Old English.*	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Italian.*	*Spanish.*	*Portuguese.*	*French.*	*German.*	*Dutch.*	*Danish.*	*Swedish.*	*Russian.*	*Turkish.*	*Hungarian.*	*Bohemian.*	*Polish.*	*Irish.*	*Welsh.*
Chess	Chesse	(See note)*	Zantrikion { Santratzi }	Scacchi	Ajedrez	Xadrez	Echecs { Esches }	Schachspiel	Schaakspel	Skak	Schakspel	Shakhmatnoy	Shatrenj	Sakk	Sachy	Szachy	Fitchiöll { Brananoh }	Gwyddbwyll
King	Kyng	Rex	Basileus	Re	Rey	Rei	Roy { Rey }	Kuenec	Coning	Konge	Kung	Korol	Shah { Kiral }	Király	Král	Król	Righ	Brenhin
Queen	Queen { Fers }	Regina { Ferzia }	Basilissa	Reina	Alferza { Regina Dame }	Reinha	Royne { Figuce }	Kuenegin	Coningin	Dronning	Drottning { Dam }	Ferz	Pherz	Vezer	Dama	Królowa	Rioghan	Brenhines
Castle or Rook	Rokis	Rochus	Pyrgos	Roccho	Roch	Roque	Roch	Roch	Roch	Taarn	Torn	Lodia	Rukh	Bástya	Vez	Wieza	Caislean	Ydfrau
Bishop	Alfyn	Alphilus	Toxeutes	Alfino	Alfil	Alfil { Bispo }	Roc, Roke { Alphin }	Alfte { Läufer }	Oude	Loeber	Löpare	Slonie	Alpil { Alfin }	Futar	Strelec	Laufer	Casbog	Esgob
Knight	Knyht	Miles	Hippeus	Cavaliere	Cavaler	Cavalleiro	Aufin { Fol Chevalier }	Ritter	Ridder	Springer	Springare { Hast }	Kon	At	Huszar	Jezdec	Kon	Laoch { Ridire }	Marchog
Pawn	Pawny	Pedes	Pezos	Pedone	Peon	Peone	Pion { Poun }	Bauer	Bonde	Bonde	Bonde	Peashka	Paydah	Gyalog	Pesec	Pion	Kern	Gwystl
Check	Checke	Scacus	Siak	Scacco	Jaque	Xaque	Echec	Schack	Schaak	Skak	Schack	Shakh	Kish-et	Sakk	Sachy	Szach	Cosg	Attalfa
Mate	Mate	Mattum	—	Matto	Mate	Mate	Mateson { Mat }	Matt	Matt	Mat	Mate	Matt	Matet	Mat	Mat	Mat	—	Cydmar

*Note.—Latin, *Latruncolorum Ludus*. *Scacchorum ludus*, and *Shahludium*.

Problem-Study.

"The principles underlying the construction and solution of Chess-problems are so important that no apology need be offered for devoting a chapter to this subject. Only leading and somewhat elementary ideas can be touched upon here, but these can be easily grasped even by a beginner, and they will open and suggest a wide field for study and amusement.

Constructed Chess and practical play are by no means identical. Combinations made off-hand and over the board are of necessity too often weak and defective, and tho glimpses of beauty and remarkable positions are not infrequent, it is only in the best examples of Chess, constructed in the study, that its real beauties are displayed.

Beauty, then, is in fact a leading principle of construction. The varied movements of the pieces, artistically arranged, are eminently calculated to produce charming effects and to please the imagination.

First and foremost, the key must be pretty and unique. No violent measures, no commonplace moves, are allowed as keys. There is not one in one hundred to-day approaching the Chess-problem for the first time who would not adopt off-hand and at once some such move as capturing the first piece at hand, giving the first available check, or making some obvious move to threaten the Black King and cut off his retreat. All this is futile and is the result of ignorance of the principles underlying the construction of a work of art. Capture keys are so rare that they need hardly be considered. An expert solver never spends a moment upon such, except as a last resource. It is universally considered now that the capture of even a Pawn as key is repulsive, and no piece is ever captured in the opening. Indeed, captures even in the after-play are avoided as much as possible."—*The Times*, London.

Franklin Chess-Club of Philadelphia.

Charles J. Newman has won the championship of the Franklin Chess-Club. In the fifteenth annual tournament, just finished, Mr. Newman and Emil Kemeny were tied with a score of 13 to 5. In the play-off, Newman beat Kemeny by 2 to 1, and 1 draw. Mr. Newman won the championship in 1886, with a score of 17½ to 4½.

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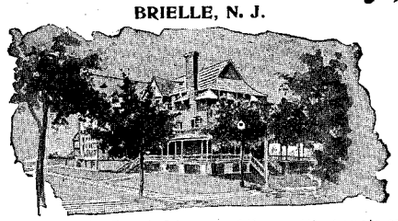

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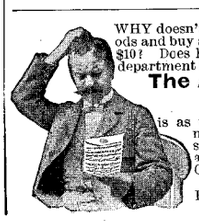

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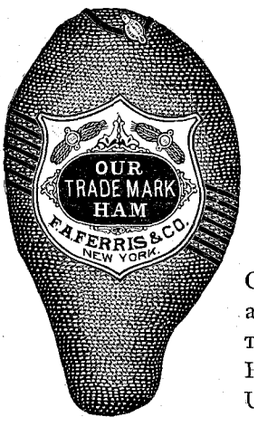

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